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Shotgun Wedding Annulled

Ellis, Kansas, Dec. 14.
The alleged "shotgun" marriage of former U.S. soldier Virgil C. Lehnus to a woman member of the wild Ingorot tribe of the Philippines has been annulled in the District Court.

Lehnus told the court that he was captured by the Japanese when Bataan fell but escaped to the Ingorot settlement in Bontoc, Luzon, in May, 1942. He said the tribe's chieftain appointed Pauline Malogoc to sort of look after me and the first thing I knew was that her family—and that was practically the whole tribe—was putting heat on me to marry her.

He said he protested until he heard that two other U.S. soldiers were slain in a nearby village for refusing to take native wives.

Following the marriage he lived with the Ingorots until he was betrayed to the Japanese by a native boy in February, 1943, and was hauled away to work in a coal mine.

He said there was generally a misconception about the Ingorot tribes.

"They are not really head hunters. They only take your jaw bone to use for handles,"—United Press.

TRANSPORT PLANE UNDER FIRE

Manila, Dec. 14.
A Far East Transport plane on the Manila-Baguiro run was fired at by unidentified persons on the ground while cruising 2,000 feet over the northern suburbs of Manila on Thursday.

No casualties or damage were reported.

United States Army planes were recently fired upon while circling over Clark Field, 50 miles north of the site of the latest incident. The Far East planes are owned by Philippine interests but manned by Americans.—Associated Press.

Arthur's Bones Are Not A Jinx

Cambridge, Mass., Dec. 13.
The oldest and most expensive collection of human bones ever seen in the United States is now on exhibition at Harvard College's Peabody Museum.

"Arthur from Jerusalem" is the name by which this assembled man is called. He is the most nearly complete of a group of twenty-six 100,000 year old Neanderthal skeletons unearthed at Jerusalem in 1932. His bones, which were dug out of solid rock with a dentist's drill, are valued at \$250,000.

He was named "Arthur" by a speck from Arthur's expensive skeleton, "that" since the skeleton's arrival a lot of superstitious persons have been expecting the roof to fall in here.

It seems that everywhere on the European continent unpleasant things happened to people but never to Arthur.

"Take Arthur's arrival in England during the blitz," Doctor Hencken said. "Seemed as though the only safe place to hide him was in the Royal College of Surgeons—the Germans appeared to be leaving that alone."

New York Tragedy

New York, Dec. 13.
All hope of removing any more victims alive from the rubble of the shattered tenement house in the city's upper West Side was abandoned, indicating that the final death toll was perhaps 66.

Officials ordered demolition of the dangerous front part of the building, which was left standing when the burning tenement fell yesterday to crush the rear of a six-story structure.

Thirteen persons are still missing and 23 are known to be dead in the disaster which injured more than 40. Two boys who bragged that they started "one hell of a fire" were held on arson charges.—United Press.

DISARMAMENT SUPPORTED BY THE BIG THREE

Dramatic Speeches By Bevin, Byrnes, Molotov

Surprise Debate Before UNO

Flushing Meadow, Dec. 14.
The "Big Three" Foreign Ministers—Mr. Bevin (Great Britain), M. Molotov (Russia) and Mr. Byrnes (United States)—all supported disarmament and atomic energy control in dramatic speeches at the surprise debate in United Nations General Assembly, which was only adjourned at 0125 hours (0625 hours G.M.T.) today.

The Assembly switched to disarmament by a majority vote after approving the eight trusteeship draft agreements, the Soviet motion that all trusteeship agreements should be rejected being outvoted. Mr. Bevin said that two things seemed necessary—not merely to propose disarmament but to organize peace-loving nations to be ready to defend liberty and democracy.

"We are ready to supply you with any information you desire in order to give effect to the charter," Mr. Bevin said. "We are ready to discuss any scheme and use any experience we have to get the correct scheme, which we believe will work, and we are prepared sincerely and honestly to join with any nation which will enter into a disarmament agreement."

"We have reduced our forces from over 6,000,000 to below a million and if it were not for the demands of occupation, it would go down still further."

But he stressed that the British Government will act with caution in view of the events after the First World War.

U.S. Troops Abroad
White-haired Mr. Byrnes, U.S. Secretary of State, announced that the United States had fewer than 550,000 troops abroad.

Most of these, he said, were

CAR TRAGEDY IN FOG

Southampton, Dec. 14.
Three people were drowned when the car in which they were travelling plunged over the quay wall in thick fog at the docks here last night.

Two of the dead are Miss Vinck and Mr. Thomas, who had just arrived from Batavia in the liner "Tagelberg." The third victim was Thomas' sister, Mrs. Burgess, whose husband was driving the car and who was the sole survivor of the tragedy.—Reuter.

Money Taken From Sealed Railway Van

Cardiff, Dec. 14.
There is still no trace early today of £900 worth of silver currency which disappeared from a £10,000 consignment sent by a sealed railway van from London to Cardiff yesterday.

The theft was discovered at Cardiff and railway and civil police are investigating. The consignment was understood to be for Christmas distribution.

Some reports, describing the theft as "one of the most daring and skilful ever carried out," said that detectives believe that the thieves had studied for months the secret methods adopted to move bullion by rail.

The seals on the outside of the railway van were not broken, suggesting that the silver may have been taken before the train left London.—Reuter.

Yaumati Bomb Explosion

After a period of inactivity, gangsters who have recently made it a practice of following up unheeded threatening letters demanding "protection money" with a bomb went into action yesterday.

This time, they chose the Kam Toi Hotel, 359 Nathan Road, Kowloon, just opposite the Majestic Theatre, as the target for their latest act of terrorism.

Shortly before 3 o'clock yesterday afternoon, guests and employees of the hotel were suddenly startled by a loud explosion which visibly rocked the premises and was followed by the sound of crashing furniture.

Investigations revealed that the explosion occurred in Room 204 on the first floor of the hotel. As luck would have it, there were no guests in the room at the time, as it was unoccupied. Apart from severe damage to the furniture in two rooms, there were no casualties.

Police officers from Yaumati were quickly on the scene and carried out inquiries on the spot. As usual, huge crowds of curious sight-seers, attracted by the explosion and subsequent arrival of large numbers of police, thronged the streets.

Up to the time of going to press, no arrests had been made.

Cardenas, Dec. 13.
At least 20 were killed in Wednesday's short-lived revolution, as wholesale arrests took place throughout Venezuela today, it was reported.—United Press.

Streptomycin A Cure For Tuberculosis?

New York, Dec. 13.
Medical scientists have embarked on a concentrated research programme to determine definitely the possibilities of streptomycin as a weapon against tuberculosis.

The programme rolled into higher gear as seven hospitals and Sanatoria were selected as the centres where the tests with the new drug will be made.

Dr. H. McLeod Riggins, President of the medical section of the National Tuberculosis Association, said these centres will be located in the east, the middle-west, the south, the west and the far-west.

The Trudeau Society will distribute the streptomycin, of which eight kilograms, valued at about \$1,000,000 or \$20 a gram, have been donated by certain pharmaceutical houses of the nation.

Streptomycin, obtained from the fungus streptomyces griseus, is by far the most expensive of all the new drugs developed during the past ten years. It is expected, however, the price will drop as the drug is used more widely. The government also has allocated some of the drug to 1,800 general depot hospitals.

While early experiments with streptomycin have shown encouraging signs that it acts against tuberculosis, Dr. Riggins said he wanted to emphasize that the present proved methods of treatment are still the most effective.

Toxic
One of the disadvantages of streptomycin, early experiments have shown, is its toxicity. Prolonged administration of the drug has resulted in unfavorable reactions among some patients.

Physicians believe, however, that the limitations of the drug have not been explored thoroughly.

Not Wed If Birth Control Practised?

London, Dec. 14.
The House of Lords, Britain's highest tribunal, may be asked to decide whether the use of contraceptives prevents consummation of marriage.

The case is that of a husband who asked a decree nisi of nullity on the grounds that his wife's insistence on the use of contraceptives prevented consummation of marriage. The names of the couple were withheld.

The decree was refused by Justice Sir Francis Hodson but the Master of the Rolls, Lord Greene, said in the Court of Appeal yesterday that the case raised such grave questions that it appeared desirable to have the decision of the highest tribunal.

Although the wife did not defend the action in the lower court, Colin Duncan, for the King's Proctor, said he had no doubt that the King's Proctor could be represented so that the case for the absent wife could be argued fully in the Court of Appeal.

Lord Greene's remarks indicated that the case would be taken to the House of Lords after being argued in the Court of Appeal.—United Press.

Empty Seats At Veto Talks

Flushing Meadow, Dec. 13.
The United Nations General Assembly began its discussion on the recommendation to the Security Council dealing with the use of the veto power in future in a half empty hall today.

By Caravan To S. Africa

Folkestone, Dec. 14.
Three Lancashire families leave here today in army trucks converted into caravans on a 10,000 mile sea and land journey to South Africa.

From Boulogne, they will drive to Marseilles, go by sea to Tunis and then by road through Egypt, the Sudan and Kenya to Rhodesia.

The party consists of Mr. and Mrs. T. Davies and two daughters, aged 14 and 12, Mr. and Mrs. G. T. Dewar and their 13 year old daughter, and Mr. and Mrs. H. Turner and their four children, the youngest of whom is five. All come from Warrington. The trip is costing each family \$700 and they expect the journey to take ten weeks.—Reuter.

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Bomb Threat To Scotland Yard

London, Dec. 14.
Scotland Yard today strengthened the police guard around its downtown headquarters and stationed police at the Marble Arch and at the entrance to Hyde Park following telephone threats from unidentified persons to blow them up.

Last night, a similar call sent squads to Goodge Street subway station to search unsuccessfully for bombs. Although Scotland Yard said it believed the threats were a "prank" they were taking no chances.

Four mysterious telephone threats in the last 36 hours have given the London police a taste of what Palestine police life is like.

The first call—to a Fleet Street newspaper office—warned that the fire at a London synagogue yesterday was the first counter-offensive action by the "National Guard" organization against Jewish terrorism in Palestine.

The second call went direct to Scotland Yard. The police operator in the Yard's information room took the call at 6.20 p.m. and a man's voice warned "You had better clear Goodge Street station in a half-hour."

Special squads were sent to the station which was closed to the public for 35 minutes while a thorough search of the platforms, elevators and offices was made without finding a trace of bombs or other explosives.

Trains were hurried through the "danger area" nonstop during the search.

Ten minutes later—6.30 p.m.—the same police operator took another call. A different man's voice warned Scotland Yard would be bombed.

Three Trains Pile Up

Mansfield, Ohio, Dec. 13.
Fifteen were known to be dead and over 50 injured in a double train wreck 12 southeast of Mansfield yesterday.

The Pennsylvania Railroad announced that three trainmen were missing and are presumed to have died in the wreck of a passenger train. A spokesman for the railroad said that the "Golden Triangle" and two coaches overturned.

The coaches were occupied by soldiers travelling from Fort Dix, New Jersey, to Chicago.

The other coaches were derailed, but did not overturn, and a dining car and eight sleepers were not affected by the collision.

The spokesman said that one east-bound goods train stalled in the tracks of the second east-bound goods train, which crashed into it, derailing 25 cars. Then the "Golden Triangle" ploughed into the derailed trucks.—Associated Press.

Iceberg To Be Torpedoed

Aboard The Mount Olympus, Dec. 14.
The submarine Sennett, air-conditioned icebox of the Navy's South Pole expedition, is going to dive under the ice and toes torpedoes and gunfire at a couple of icebergs of the Ross Sea ice shelf to see what happens.

The sub's skipper, Commander Joseph B. Ikenhower does not think they will do much damage to icebergs.

Icebergs can be pushed with blast force but since the ice-shelf itself is a fixed barrier it might be more affected. Flying two torpedoes plus five inch and 40 millimeter deck guns is only part of the task for the eager volunteer crew of 10 officers and 70 men packed into the submarine for the coldest, longest and roughest undersea voyage. Another is charting the ocean bottom by depth soundings and will collect samples of microscopic water life.—Associated Press.

GREEK PROTEST

Athens, Dec. 13.
Greece protested today at the rejection of her request for "strategic readjustment" of her frontiers with Bulgaria.

The protest was made in a note handed by the Acting Foreign Minister to the "Big Four" diplomatic representatives in Athens.—Reuter.

THE WEATHER

The anticyclone which covers China, Manchuria and the Yellow Sea is again increasing in intensity and spreading southwards over S. China. Pressure remains low to the NE of Japan and over the equatorial regions.

Forecast—Light E or variable winds, freshening later from NE, cloudy and mild at first, probably becoming colder with drizzle. Yesterday's weather—Maximum: 76° deg. Fahr. Minimum: 42 deg. Fahr. Max. Rel. Humidity: 98% Sunshine: 1 hour Rainfall: Nil.

Readers' Letters

A Chinese Replies

Sir—The letter of "Fiat Justitia" with the caption "Anti-British Agitation: What is the Explanation?" published in your esteemed paper on 7th inst. has attracted my deep concern and I venture to submit to you my humble letter the publication of which, I think, might be of interest to the public.

In the past months, there have happened a number of incidents which were always and almost immediately grasped at the best opportunities by some impatient elements who are well subsidized and whose tasks are nothing but to create troubles right in this colony, and hence anti-British campaigns emerged.

Is it true that all these anti-British agitations are merely because of the xenophobia still existing among the Chinese people? Let us go a little further to Shanghai, Peiping or Tientsin. It has been a world known fact that the American troops stationed there have committed various atrocities including themselves not only in careless driving of their jeeps, but also in striking and even shooting Chinese people and in violating Chinese women. Concrete figures and iron facts of this misconduct have been published continually in Chinese papers in Shanghai, Peiping and Tientsin and even pro-government papers like "Social Welfare Daily" and "Ta Kung Pao" could not tolerate, raising their voice in protest. What has been the result of all these protests? In many an incident Chinese policemen who were right on the spot dared not utter one word. Those elements who are always so impatient and "patriotic" in Hong Kong would perhaps be alarmed to witness the tolerance of their brothers in those big cities of China. Instead of organising "People's Aid to So and So Committee" and lodging protests to the U.S. Embassy in Nanking demanding satisfactory solutions, some Kuomintang high officials even gave appreciation by the expression of "Ting Hao" (meaning very good). In order to cover the faults they have committed found a pretext with which they could show their "patriotism" ostentatiously and henceforth Hong Kong has become an unfortunate target.

It is true that cordial relations appear to exist between the high officials of China and Britain and instructions have been sent to local authorities

that incidents are to be solved through diplomatic procedures but the promptitude of local people in their handling of new incidents could hardly keep people away from the suspicion of a two-sided policy.

I have to go on a little further to point out that the anti-British agitation is but the deliberate actions of a few elements "whose one object appears to be the fomenting of ill-will" while the people, some of whom might have been and may still be misled are not to be blamed. On the other hand it is perhaps time for the Hong Kong Government as well as some British people to make a detailed investigation of its policy and their ways to behave towards the Chinese people. It is not fair to attribute all the faults to some elements who have special aims, without first finding out one's own shortcomings.

The promptitude and the shining success in the rebuilding of Hong Kong deserve high commendation. But, that is not enough. People who have undergone two World Wars, have evaluated themselves differently and have a much stronger desire "to rise to a higher status of political responsibility and to a high social standard." In order to cope with the trend of the present world as well as the warm requests and deep concern of the people, immediate and efficient changes and reforms should no longer be delayed. Any good administrators "should not be over cautious." There should be "no race discrimination or social barrier, no colour bars and no social injustices, no economic or political privileges, but free co-operation of all people in life and responsibility." Measuring with such words (in quotation) of Mr. Crech Jones, the Secretary of State for the Colonies, I regret to say that the Hong Kong Government has done, practically, very little. Although more than fifteen months have elapsed since the liberation, yet any substantial change can hardly be seen except the announcement of the formation of a single 48-member Municipal Council, which is far beyond the ardent desire of the people, whose apathy towards such a reform could only be interpreted as their doubts towards the sincerity of such a proposal. Retention of old and out-moded policy is but Conservatism which has already given too great a lesson to Britain and has caused too big a loss both

TRIED TO EXPORT SOCKS

For attempting to export 180 dozen cotton singlets and 40 dozen pairs of socks, Tsui Ko-koo, travelling trader, was fined \$1,000 by Mr. F. X. d'Almeida at the Central Magistracy yesterday.

Revenue Officer Humphreys told the Court that defendant was arrested by R. O. Knox in Connaught Road Central. Defendant was loading the goods on a junk.

The goods seized were ordered to be returned to the defendant.

to the people and to the Hong Kong Government.

The only way to help Hong Kong rid itself of these deliberate anti-British agitations and to effect real benefits to Britain at present and particularly in the future is nothing more than to put into practice Mr. Crech Jones' words so that the people of Hong Kong might enjoy much more freedom in achieving their political responsibility and in improving their social standard. Some people may be over cautious especially when there exist some elements whose very object is to create troubles and to foment ill-will. This is superficial.

A good government with enlightened policy will undoubtedly win the full support of the people and any vicious attempts cannot help but fail and can never derogate its good fame.

The pleasant enjoyment of substantial freedom, democracy and improvement of their social standard by the people would not only result in the attainment of their present full support but also would "forge a bright future for free and full co-operation between Britain and the forthcoming really democratic China on the basis of equality, mutual favour and amity."

In order to fulfil such aims, it is absolutely certain that a change of policy is indispensable and this requires outstanding statesmanship. Hesitation, over-cautiousness and incapability would be erroneous and even disastrous and would not be much better than concession and compromise. It is neither fair nor wise and is actually reversing cause and effect to blame that there are no responsible and courageous Chinese leaders when the Chinese people have never been privileged in the past one hundred years to elect their own leaders.

(Continued at foot of next col.)

RUSSIA HAS DELAYED CHINA'S ECONOMIC PROGRESS

Washington, Dec. 13. The Reparations Commissioner, Mr. Edwin Pauley, reported to the State Department that Russian seizure of Manchurian industrial equipment delayed China's economic progress for a generation and hampered United States policy.

This hitherto secret report—based on a survey Mr. Pauley made last summer with a group of General MacArthur's experts—said the condition of Manchurian industry was "appalling."

It added "How much of the wrecked condition is the direct result of Soviet removals (of machinery) and how much may be ascribed to pillage, civil war and other indirect consequences of the Soviet occupation, cannot be accurately determined. In any event, the Soviet Government must bear the major responsibility."

Mr. Pauley went to China after Russia and the United States failed to agree what constituted war booty or reparations in Manchuria. Russia contended that all her removals of equipment could be classed as war booty, while the United States insisted equipment was reparations.

Mr. Pauley's report said there was "ample opportunity for orderly occupation of the entire area."

Chaotic Result. "Japan was preparing to surrender prior to the Soviet entry into the Japanese war," said the Washington report. "Upon their arrival in the industrial area of Manchuria, the Soviets engaged in systematic confiscation and have to recognise almost always the few 'leaders' nominated by the Government with its unilateral will. Responsible, courageous, and capable leaders can only come from the people themselves and would faithfully serve the people and, with the Hong Kong Government's enlightened policy which expresses deep concern for the people's interest, they would be able and most willing to stand against any vicious force and even intimidation."

Mr. Pauley said that although by far the "greatest damage to Manchurian economy" was done during the Soviet occupation, the Chinese Communists, who followed did "further damage". Mr. Pauley said it was a sad commentary that the small amount of benefit received by the Soviet Government in removals from Manchuria could have been readily supplied by reparations removals from Japan proper at a much smaller cost to the world.

He reported that in addition to machinery and stock pile confiscations, the Russians grabbed gold bullion worth U.S.\$3,000,000, took 500,000,000 Manchurian yuan from banks and circulated 10,000,000,000 occupation yuan currency, some of which was allegedly used to buy factories' merchandise.

It was pointed out that the Soviet military operations in Manchuria lasted a "minute" compared to the long Pacific campaign. He said therefore the Soviet Government would not be entitled to substantial reparations from Japanese-owned assets merely on the basis of their operations in this area. He said that Manchuria was the richest area of China and the Allied conferences at Moscow, Potsdam and Paris had all agreed to keep the area "intact".

Mr. Pauley contrasted Soviet actions in Korea, where he said they made "practically no capital removals". He conceded that "internal strife" was the major factor in Chinese suffering, "but even this cannot minimize the powerful setback which the destruction of Manchurian industrial plant has been to Manchuria, to China and to the Far Eastern world."

Mr. Pauley told President Truman that Manchurian industrial losses during the Soviet occupation amounted to U.S.\$358,000,000 and replacement and deterioration costs would increase the total to U.S.\$2,000,000,000.—United Press.

The Registrar of Marriages is calling for particulars of all Christian marriages in Hong Kong during and immediately following the Japanese occupation.

More Price Controls Among additions to the schedule of price controlled goods published yesterday are further types of motor vehicles, cigarettes, bulbs and beer.

The additions are as follows:—
Lamp Bases (per pint-bottle) — Wholesale \$1.20
Max. Retail Price for consumption on the premises 1.40
Max. Retail Price for consumption off the premises 1.70
Pint Beer (per pint-bottle) — Wholesale \$1.25
Max. Retail Price for consumption on the premises 1.45
Max. Retail Price for consumption off the premises 1.75
(Maximum Retail Price)
Meltonian Boot Polish—Size 10A 55c. per tin
Cigarettes—Captain 80c. per tin of 20; Paloma No. 38, 85c. per tin of 20; Gold Flake, 80c. per tin of 20; Homeward Bound, 80c. per tin of 20; 101, 85c. per tin of 20; 102, 85c. per tin of 20; 103, 85c. per tin of 20; 104, 85c. per tin of 20; 105, 85c. per tin of 20; 106, 85c. per tin of 20; 107, 85c. per tin of 20; 108, 85c. per tin of 20; 109, 85c. per tin of 20; 110, 85c. per tin of 20; 111, 85c. per tin of 20; 112, 85c. per tin of 20; 113, 85c. per tin of 20; 114, 85c. per tin of 20; 115, 85c. per tin of 20; 116, 85c. per tin of 20; 117, 85c. per tin of 20; 118, 85c. per tin of 20; 119, 85c. per tin of 20; 120, 85c. per tin of 20; 121, 85c. per tin of 20; 122, 85c. per tin of 20; 123, 85c. per tin of 20; 124, 85c. per tin of 20; 125, 85c. per tin of 20; 126, 85c. per tin of 20; 127, 85c. per tin of 20; 128, 85c. per tin of 20; 129, 85c. per tin of 20; 130, 85c. per tin of 20; 131, 85c. per tin of 20; 132, 85c. per tin of 20; 133, 85c. per tin of 20; 134, 85c. per tin of 20; 135, 85c. per tin of 20; 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TEN MADDEST WERE TO BE KILLED

Armaments Proposal Approved

Lake Success, Dec. 13. The United Nations Political Committee today unanimously approved the resolution for a general reduction of armaments produced by the sub-committee yesterday.

With the Soviet Foreign Minister, M. V. Molotov, representing Russia, the Committee failed to reach an agreement on the resolution dealing with troop census.

The position now is that the original British proposal and the new recommendation were both sent back to the General Assembly for debate, and the question of troops' census is almost back where it started.

The Political Committee, which began its stormy career under the chairmanship of Ukraine's Mr. Dmitri Manuisky—who provoked considerable criticism by his rulings—ended its work today under the chairmanship of Paul-Henri Spaak.

The usual congratulations marked the last session after two months' debates on the veto, Spain, troops and armaments. It was a tame ending to a long series of exhausting sessions, which saw personalities such as the British Foreign Minister, Mr. Ernest Bevin, M. Molotov, M. Andrei Vishinsky, Sir Hartley Shawcross and Senator Tom Connally fight one battle after another.—Reuter.

Hamburg, Dec. 13. Carmen Mory, one of the 16 accused of murders and ill-treating thousands of Allied women at Ravensbrück horror camp, told the inmates she had orders to kill the ten maddest women in the camp, Jacqueline Hereil, a French resistance heroine, stated at the resumed trial today.

She said Mory herself had suggested to the camp doctor that mad women should be killed off. But the order appeared to have been countered, she added.

Instead ten women "chosen by accident" were taken away in transports to their death.

Miss Hereil, a former intelligence agent for General de Gaulle, described the "unbelievable conditions in the 'insane' section of the camp where she was a nurse.

There, 70 insane women were herded together in a tiny room the floor of which was kept locked, she said. They were so crowded that they could not lie down and could not leave the room.

At night the mad women fought and murdered each other. One night four women were strangled in fights.

Earlier, an Austrian witness, Hermine Salvini, told the court of the "death ledger" which recorded up to 60 deaths per day in the camp.

The last number recorded before the liberation was in the region of 123,000, she said.

As the camp book-keeper she recorded the deaths at the rate of 160 and 180 per month in 1944, but this rose to between

40 and 60 per day in 1945.—Reuter.

De Gualle's Niece

Hamburg, Dec. 13.

The counsel for Dr. Treitz, chief medical officer at Ravensbrück women's concentration camp, and one of the 16 accused on the present atrocity trial, is asking for General de Gaulle's niece, Genevieve, to be called as a witness.

Mlle. Genevieve de Gaulle, now Mme. Bernard Anthoine, spent many months in Ravensbrück camp after being arrested by the Vichy Gestapo in 1943 for resistance activity.

She was freed when the camp was liberated in 1945 and went to Switzerland to join her father who was the French consul-general there.—Reuter.

Human Guinea Pig

Nuernberg, Dec. 13.

August Vieweg, 51-year-old bookbinder of Hanover, said that he had been used as a "guinea-pig" at Dachau, when he gave evidence today at the continued murder trial of 23 Nazi doctors and scientists accused of "scientific murder."

During his five years' imprisonment, Vieweg said, malaria had been given to 1,084 persons, 200 of whom were Germans. Later, Polish and Russian war prisoners were used.

Cross-examined by the defence, Vieweg admitted he was now awaiting trial at Bamberg for an alleged black market offence, and that he had served a six years' jail term before being sent to Dachau.

The trial was adjourned until Monday.—Reuter.

Antwerp Complaint

Brussels, Dec. 13.

M. Frederic Osterreith, President of the Antwerp Chamber of Commerce, was reported by Belgian sources today to have told Brigadier Robinson, British commercial information chief in Germany, that Antwerp was working to only half of its capacity because the Allied occupation authorities had diverted to Hamburg and Bremen much of their transit traffic for Germany.

He expressed the hope that the Allies would return to the use of the former route through Antwerp.

In Hamburg today the British News Service in Germany reported that Bremen had been handling more goods in the past few days than at any time since the end of the war.—Reuter.

Columbians Indicted

Atlanta, Ga., Dec. 13.

Hermer Loomis, Jr., secretary, founder, and Emory Burke, President, of the anti-negro anti-Jew and anti-Communist Columbians, Inc., were indicted by the State Grand Jury today after testimony that the organization planned to bomb Atlanta City Hall and other public buildings.

The men were charged with illegal possession of dynamite and inciting riot. A previously unnamed Columbian, Ira Jett, 45, was also named on the dynamite charge which is a misdemeanor, carrying a 12-month maximum sentence upon conviction.

Last month Loomis and Burke were indicted on charges of usurping police power.—United Press.

FRENCH UPPER HOUSE

Paris, Dec. 13.

The French Assembly today initiated 42 Counsellors of the Republic—members of the Upper House—as provided for in the new constitution.

This brings the strength of the Upper House up to 235 out of a total of 245.—Reuter.

SMUTS IN ATHENS

Athens, Dec. 13.

The Prime Minister of South Africa, Field Marshal Jan Smuts, arrived by air in Athens from Rome today.

He was greeted by Crown Prince Paul and Crown Princess Frederique, the Deputy Prime Minister, General Stylianos Gonatas and several ministers.

During his three day stay, Marshal Smuts will be the guest of the Crown Prince.—Reuter.

Pakistan Or Terrible Disaster In India

London, Dec. 13.

Creation of a separate Muslim state in India or the probability of a "terrible disaster" was the theme of two speeches made in London tonight by Mohammed Ali Jinnah, Muslim leader.

In a broadcast to the United States he said that the sooner Britain declared her intention of giving effect to Pakistan—separate Muslim state—the greater the chance of avoiding this disaster would be.

He said the present position in India was really very perilous. "Hindus and Muslims are two nations distinct and different from each other in everything that matters in life.

"If the tragedy that has already been seen in India during recent months is not immediately arrested and the British Government follows the policy of drift the consequences will be that India will be forced into civil war, which is bound to have repercussions all over the world.

"My considered opinion is that there is only one solution of this problem and that is to divide

India into Pakistan and Hindustan—Pakistan where Muslims will be 70 million and in the majority of 70 per cent against caste Hindus, and Hindustan where caste Hindus are in the majority of 75 per cent.

"Hindus can have no cause to complain because they get three-fourths of India and Muslims the remaining quarter of that great continent.

Made By Sword

"One India means slavery for Muslims under a caste Hindu permanent majority domination. Muslim India will never submit to that," he added.

Mr. Jinnah, who is President of the All-India Muslim League, had an enthusiastic reception at a meeting of Muslim League followers at Kingsway Hall tonight.

Mr. Jinnah said that the idea of a so-called one India was British-made. "It was made by the sword," he said. "It can only be held by the sword."

What would Hindus lose if India were divided into a Muslim India and a Hindu India? Pakistan was not the best part of India. Pakistan would have a population of 100 million. Muslims should be free.

"How many states are there in this world with a population of 100 million?" Mr. Jinnah asked. "Let us live as good neighbours with Hindus just as America lives in a friendly way with Canada."

"Unfortunately Europe has not shown this spirit, but nevertheless it is not a big proposition to suggest that the whole of Europe should be one and that there should be one government? I know many idealists who desire it. But they also desire that the whole world should be one and that there should be one government. It is a noble ideal," cried Mr. Jinnah, "but such ideals are not achieved easily."—Reuter.

Sudanese Stand

London, Dec. 13.

A declaration that the Sudanese people would flatly reject the proposed Anglo-Egyptian protocol on the Sudan and would not submit to any agreement to which they were not a party was issued in London today.

It was made over the signature of Abdullah Bey Khalil, Secretary-General of the Sudan Tummah Party.

After quoting documents and a statement concerning the position of the Sudanese in the Anglo-Egyptian negotiations, he asserted that the Sudanese were not consulted regarding the proposed protocol.—Reuter.

Fisticuffs At Senate Inquiry

Washington, Dec. 13.

The senatorial investigation into charges that Senator Theodore Bilbo of Mississippi accepted money and other gratuities from war contractors was highlighted today by the 66-year-old Mississippi politician leader, Ross Collins, throwing a punch at Robert Gandy, insurance man of Jackson, Mississippi, who was testifying how politics were run in the southern states.

Both Gandy and the witness chair crashed to the floor. Policemen grabbed Collins to restrain him as the chairman of the investigating committee, Senator James Mead, hurriedly recessed hearings until tomorrow.

Gandy was giving the committee an intimate picture of the "instalment" plan by which defeated primary candidates' campaign debts were paid off by the winner to gain their support for the second primary. Collins was one of Bilbo's opponents in last spring's primary.

Collins made the attack shortly after declaring Gandy a "liar."

Other highlights of the day's hearing were: firstly, F. T. Newton, contractor, said he gave Bilbo \$25,000 in 1942 ostensibly to aid the senatorial campaign; secondly, another contractor said he had donated \$500 to a church construction fund because Bilbo considered it a "worthy charity"; thirdly, the Federal Bureau of Investigation is still searching for Bilbo's missing former secretary.—United Press.

Britain Recalling Envoy

Flushing, Dec. 13.

British sources today said that the British Ambassador to Madrid would be recalled within a few days, in conformity with the General Assembly request that all United Nations withdraw their Ambassadors or Ministers from Spain.

Britain is the only one of the Big Five powers with an Ambassador in Spain, Russia, China and France do not have diplomatic relations with Spain, while the United States recalled its Ambassador for instructions several months ago and never sent him back.

According to the Spanish Consulate here, only 15 United Nations still maintain either Ambassadors or Ministers in Spain—ten of them Latin-American countries.—United Press.

Washington, Dec. 13.

Mr. Graham F. Towers, 48-year-old Governor of the Bank of Canada, has been invited to succeed Mr. Eugene Meyer as President of the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development.—Reuter.

Pats On The Back For Ministers

New York, Dec. 13.

The Council of Foreign Ministers last night reached complete agreement on all outstanding points in the five peace treaties with Italy, Finland, Rumania, Hungary and Bulgaria and closed its six-week New York session amid mutual congratulations.

All made point in their concluding speeches that the experience gained in New York would be invaluable in consideration of the German treaty at the Moscow talks opening on March 10.

Before separating the Foreign Ministers signed a protocol agreeing to take all steps to secure designation by the Security Council of the Governor of Trieste at the earliest possible date, so as to assure the appointment of a governor simultaneously with the coming into force of the treaty.

The Ministers agreed that the final text of the treaties should be published the day following delivery to representatives in Washington of the interested powers after verification in three languages—English, Russian and French.

Secret Clause

One clause of the treaty remains secret, namely that of the final allocation of the Italian Fleet between Russia, the United States, and Great Britain.

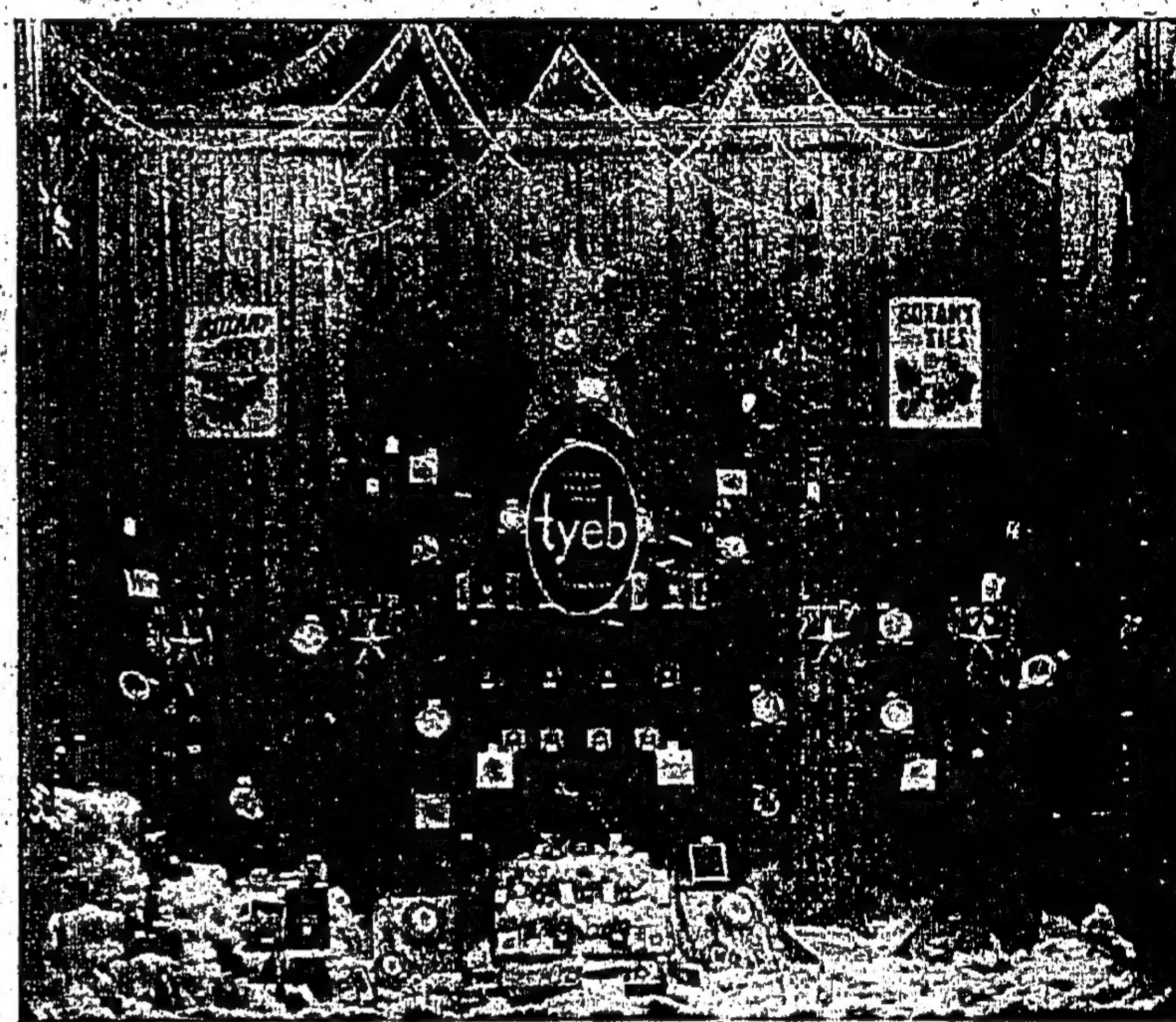
It was decided to maintain in existence the Council of Foreign

CRIPPS IN ZURICH

Zurich, Dec. 13.

Sir Stafford Cripps, President of the Board of Trade, flew to Zurich today to lecture at the Swiss Federal Institute of Technology on the reconstruction of industry in Britain.—Reuter.

HAPPY DAYS are here AGAIN!



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BRITAIN'S ADVERSE TRADE BALANCE

The first statistical analysis for eight years of British banking advances shows that personal and professional loans still remain by far the largest single category of bank borrowing. In August they amounted to £269 million sterling, or 29 per cent. of the grand total of £909 million.

Heavy industries, mainly due to the engineering industry's expansion, are borrowing more heavily from the banks than before the war. Loans to agriculture and fishing are also substantially high.

On the other hand, loans to the building industry and for shipping and transport have declined considerably since 1938.

The Board of Trade's estimate that exports in October are likely to equal the post-war record attained in July, is tempered with disappointment at the fall of exports in September. It does not allay, however, doubts as to the chances of the early attainment of the target of 75 per cent. more than the pre-war export level.

The adverse balance for the first nine months of 1946 amounts to £246 million sterling, and works out at an annual rate of more than £320 million.

Taking into account, on the one hand, invisible imports and Government payments abroad for the maintenance of overseas troops, and allowing, on the other hand, for income from foreign invest-

ments and invisible exports, the final adverse balance payments are unofficially estimated at £550 million. This compares favourably with the deficit estimate of £750 million which was officially put forward during the dollar loan negotiations.

Germans Serve With The Commandos

Field-Marshal Montgomery did not know that a British Commando troop in the advance landings on D-Day comprised Germans, says the Evening News.

The unit, known as Troop No. 3, was made up of 100 fiercely anti-Nazi Germans with British identities and assumed names.

Their Commander (Lieut.-Colonel Peter Laycock) revealed yesterday that the Germans had served as Allied commandos for four years.

They were refugees from Hitler's Germany, living in Britain.

TOOK GIRL'S PHOTOGRAPH

William Scanlan, former quartermaster-sergeant, did not want the people of Red-ditch, Worcester (population 20,000), to see a photograph of his girl friend.

He engaged a showman in a shop containing the photograph and took the picture away.

Today the Daily Mirror (circulation 3,000,000) printed on the front page the same photograph of the girl, Clara McDonald.

Scanlan, arrested on a charge of theft, told police he did not think Clara's photograph did her justice.

The magistrate dismissed the charge.

Millionaires Disappearing From England

Farewell to the sterling millionaire. Rich men and women are fading fast from the English scene. Before the war there were 1,024 millionaires in Britain. Today there are barely 60. In 1938, too, 7,000 people earned £6,000 a year or more, after paying their taxes. Now there are 60.

On the other hand, millions of little people find themselves with far more money in their pockets and purses—and far more savings in the bank—than they ever had before. The number of workers earning from £250 to £500 a year has risen from 1,745,000 to 6,200,000, an extra 1,300,000 have joined the £500-£2,000 higher income groups, and small savings have increased by more than £3,000,000,000.

These facts have emerged from a census undertaken by the Treasury—a Government check-up on the whole vast economic change in the structure of Britain during the war and the first year of peace.

Glamour Days

People who remember the pre-Hollywood glamour of Edwardian Britain, the balls and the banquets, the house-parties, the hunts and junketings, usually do not realise that at that time one per cent. of the population owned 70 per cent. of the nation's capital. Today the Smiths and the Joneses—those earning £500 a year or less—control 85 per cent. of the nation's purchasing power.

The British Exchequer has taken £629,599,000 in the past seven years in death duties alone.

Last year, when the estate of Lord Moyne, the beer millionaire, was proved at £2,000,000, death duties reduced it to £698,362. Yet Lord Moyne's father had left the second largest estate ever admitted to probate, a fortune of £13,000,000.

A millionaire of the English electrical industry, Mr. Frank Parkinson, died of heart trouble after chasing a burglar. He started his career with only

£20, built up a factory in a little back street in Leeds and worked hard all his life. Now his family will be left with the comparatively small sum of £500,000, though this represents a tax-free income of £5,000 or so a year.

Gone, in fact, are the millions of dynasties, the Sassoons and Portlands, the Dawsons and Deterdings. The Mountbatten fortune is still intact, thanks to many wise investments in property, but the yesteryear accumulations of Lord Wakefield, of speed record fame, Lord Rothermere, the Press Lord, and many others, have gone like a dream.

The Moderns

A few of the modern millionaires of Britain are famous. There is film magnate J. A. Rank, and the motoring world's Lord Nuffield.

Then there are the dwindling possessors of inherited feudal wealth, the Norfolks, the Butes, the Grosvenors. The Marquis of Bute with his six castles, town house and shooting estates—is reputedly worth £600,000,000. His castle at Cardiff has a staircase plated with gold, his State Coach is almost as ornate and glittering as that of the King. His bathroom is decorated with 60 different kinds of marble, and the gold and silver altar of his private chapel is one of the richest in Britain.

Yet even in England many people have never heard of the Marquis of Bute. The majority of British millionaires of the present generation court no headlines. They are characteristically shy and retiring by habit.

The name of Mr. Henry Oxley, for instance, does not appear in "Who's Who." He inherited a million from his father, a retired banker, and spends much of his time in such unobtrusive pursuits as gardening, golfing and fishing.

Self-Made

Another millionaire is Mr. Norbert Erligh, self-made and still barely 40. Six years out of college, he saw the expanding industrial potentialities of South Africa. With a capital of only £1,000 he formed a company to tender for a Government lease of land on the Witwatersrand. He gained the lease—2,000 acres of grazing ground for cattle. This land in its turn was leased out to miners. Today Erligh controls companies with a market value of £6,000,000 and he has had a finger in the latest African gold rush.

The rise of Mr. John Parker, too, illustrates that the old royal road to millions from nothing is still open. He began as a chartered secretary in the City of London. His first big business deal, the purchase and resale, of a brewery, brought him a profit estimated at £200,000. Celebrating this victory by a holiday in South Africa, where he knew nobody, he quietly bought the long-closed Robinson Mine, Lasis of the great J. P. Robinson fortune. When he sold it, the profit was again in the neighbourhood of £200,000. Since then a series of property deals and cash transactions have doubled and trebled his wealth.

But the hard facts of taxation are such that John Parker, a married man with one child, has to pay £45,369 in taxes out of an earned income of £50,000.

Then there is Mr. Simon Marks, whose chain of stores,

are well-behaved. There are dark rumours that "Flush" did take a nip at somebody on the "Glen Fiddle" but when we saw her yesterday she was friendly enough. Mr. Cowie thinks that Boxers should make good game-dogs and has been experimenting.

Just say "rabbit" and in two swishes of a stub both "Flush" and "Major" have concerned every odd corner in the room.

Though rats don't smell like rabbits, the "Cowie" aren't bothered by them. They are giving the room a wide berth. Harbour View rodents are sometimes the size of a rabbit and that's where the local rats, who are large enough to be mistaken for rabbits, are anathema to a Boxer.

"Flush" has another feather to her cap beyond being just a prize-winner. She teaches children to walk and doesn't get bored by the little moppet hanging on. Rather a hampering personality, though fast on her legs, "Flush" can only be a nuisance when she likes you. Should that happen, you have the equivalent of a baby elephant curling up in your lap.



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The Boxer Breed For China

One of the most excited hobbies at the Harbour View Hotel the other day was Stainburndorf Gareth, better known to his intimates as "Major", whose spouse, Stainburndorf Jeanette, has just arrived on the "Glen Fiddle" and finds Hong Kong a tolerable place to live in though one has to import dog biscuits.

local manufacturers never having got around to baking them here.

Unlike most other wives, Stainburndorf Jeanette had no complaints about the trip out. She spent a good deal of the time in the Captain's cabin and didn't care a swish of her stub about the lack of hot or cold water. That comes, however, from being a Champion, as Stainburndorf Jeanette, more familiarly known as "Flush", has so much blue blood in her that no insurance company would gamble on a policy guaranteeing her safe arrival or else.

Unlike some of us lesser breeds who are never too sure that grand-dad wasn't a horse-

(By V. V. K.)

thief, "Flush" has a good idea of who her ancestors were. up to her great-grandfather. They are all neatly tabulated in, and dam, on nice parchment and attested to. For a small fee, it would also be possible to trace her ancestry for another few generations.

Though most of her forbears were of German stock, "Flush" first saw the light of day in Otley, Yorks. Among her forbears are bear-baiters and an odd rabbit-chaser, but no sheep-rustler. Among them was Champion Sigurd von Dom, Sieger Check von Hunnenstein, Sieger Cesar Deutenkoffen, and Siegerin Daisy von Biederstien.

Granddad Champion Lustig von Dom was a sight better than a Sieger. He graduated to Belchessieger and Fachschaff-sieger and then topped the United States title being dubbed a C. S. R. Sieger.

Both "Flush" and "Major" have been coping titles since their first surveyed others of the breed at a dog show. In private life, however, they know who their bosses are. Mrs. W. H. Cowie whose current ambition is to introduce the Boxer breed into China.

"Flush" has dammed so many litters of little Boxers that the Cowies are considering a future for her of a placid first wife without any more alobbering little pups hanging around. The intention at the moment is to provide "Major" with a con-cubine as soon as one with enough blue blood in her can be sent out.

Both "Flush" and "Major"

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JURY SERVICE

The official warning against failure to register for jury service requires emphasis. In a good many cases, probably, the lack of response is to be explained by the fact that the request that those already registered must re-register has been overlooked. There are, however, numbers of conscientious shirkers, anxious to evade jury service if they can, and who may have succeeded in doing so in the last twelve months, and it is to them principally that the formal reminder that they are in danger of incurring penalties for non-compliance is addressed. More than public-spiritedness is involved. The law requires all who are capable of performing the duty that is imposed by jury service to register, without consideration of the possible inconveniences that may arise in consequence. Experience over the last few months has admittedly been unfortunate for those whose names have been upon the rather limited list available to government, at a time when prosecutions have been heavy in number and protracted in duration. It is for that very reason that the Supreme Court has called for re-registration. All who are qualified to sit are brought within the system, the task can be spread and the burden imposed upon the individual juror be rendered less onerous. The knowledge that evasion has been practised upon a not inconsiderable scale has had the effect of making others a trifle reluctant to submit their own names. The consideration however, is not one that is likely to weigh very heavily in favour of a delinquent should action be taken, and it is not one likely long to be entertained by any right-thinking resident.

TRADE PROBLEMS

As Sir Leslie Boyce emphasised more than once during the visit to Hong Kong of the British Trade Mission to China, the practical results of the extensive tour now completed must wait upon the submission of the Report to H.M. Government. In the meantime, there is very real reason to believe that much of real value has been achieved, in the creation of goodwill and of better understanding of each other's problems. Britain's capacity to export on an extensive scale to China is limited by many factors, mainly connected with the complexities that go with the conversion of the national industry from war to peace purposes. China's capacity to trade is complicated by the economic consequences of eight years of war, now threatening to pass out of control. The eve of the Mission's departure coincided with another swift attack on the stability of the national currency, which has reached new low levels. In certain circumstances, this might be welcomed. Most expert opinion agrees that the National Currency is considerably overvalued in terms of world exchange, and stresses that China's exports, so much in demand in all parts of the world, cannot find markets until price levels can be made to conform more nearly to those prevailing in the world market. The embargo on a large variety of imports has been sympathetically received. Stability finally derives from the development of a natural balance of trade, and for many months now, China's imports have exceeded exports to an almost alarming extent. Ultimately, of course, imports restrictions benefit nobody, and the true solution for China can come only from internal measures of quite a different nature. Devaluation of the currency will not create the necessary conditions for activation of the export trade if labour and transport costs are permitted to rise in sympathy. Labour, particularly in Shanghai, has done little since the war except bite the hand that feeds it, and until such time as the fallacy of the policy has been exposed, there can be small hope of substantial progress.

NEWSPAPER SALE

As a result of arrangements recently concluded, Mr. Stanley Smith, of the British Embassy, Chungking, during the war, has acquired the interests of Mr. Gordon Cade, Burnett in Newspaper Enterprises, Limited. Mr. Stanley Smith is about to leave for the United Kingdom on an organised cheap continental tour, and will be returning to Hong Kong in the New Year.

Kathleen Winsor was sitting in her Berkeley, California, home when her football-famous husband came in one afternoon with an armful of books.

Kathleen looked through them expecting to find football lore. Instead, they dealt with the life and death of Charles II. of Great Britain. Her husband explained he had an assignment for a university magazine for an article on the subject.

Kathleen dived into them and became fascinated with the romance, the amours, the intrigues of the Court. Immediately she decided that she would write a novel round the Restoration.

It was a far cry—in time, distance, and atmosphere—from 20th-century Berkeley, Cal., to 17th-century Whitehall. But the young bride set about the job with the thoroughness of enthusiastic youth. She steeped herself in the chronicles of the reign of Charles II.

Huge Sales

The result, after 4,967 working hours, six complete drafts with a total of 2,310,250 words, was "Forever Amber," which in its first published form has 466,000 words.

It has become the most discussed, most criticised, most sacrificed book of the past quarter of a century. It has been banned by libraries in the United States and Great Britain; it has earned more adverse adjectives—"prurient," "disgusting," "raw," "lewd"—than any other publication.

The book, none the less, has been sold in greater numbers within 12 months of publication than any other in the history of literature.

It was published in Britain in a limited edition at an original price of 10s. 6d. Today booksellers ask 3 gns. for secondhand copies, while private sellers are advertising copies of the book at 4s.

"Forever Amber" is not just one of those books based on history. "Forever Amber" has made history. It could make that claim were it for no more than that it has been banned in more countries and in more places than any other book ever published.

Stark Realism

In a word, realism is the keynote of "Amber." Either you like realism or you don't. To judge by their reaction to "Amber," the town council of Halesowen, Worcs., the Commonwealth of Australia, the

State of Massachusetts—who are to "try" the book and not the author or the publishers—do not. These are only three of a vast number of public bodies who have banned the book.

"Forever Amber" is stark reality. None of its critics has denied that. It makes no attempt to gloss over the barnyard morals of the Restoration period in London. It tells unequivocally how, as a reaction from the severe Puritanism of the Commonwealth of Cromwell, the people of England, and specially of the Metropolis, swung the pendulum to the other extreme and became not immoral so much as immoral.

Amber herself is amoral rather than immoral. She had everything that men want in a woman; and because she knew it she went out to get everything she wanted. From the moment this honey-coloured-haired girl, with the strange amber eyes sets out on the Essex village fair to attract Bruce Lord Carlton till the moment when she finds herself installed in the largest and most magnificent suite of rooms in the Palace of Whitehall as the mistress of King Charles, Amber St. Clare knew what she wanted—and got it.

Great Skill

When Amber rode to London with Bruce Carlton and his party to enter the City on the eve of King Charles's return from exile to sit on the Throne, it was the willing surrender of a girl caught up in the maelstrom of her first love. It was no seduction by a cavalier of a simple country maid.

For a young authoress writing her first book, Kathleen Winsor shows a skilled technique akin to genius in the way, through all Amber's amorous adventures she keeps up the recurrence of that first love into Amber's life.

From Amber's arrival in the great city with Bruce Carlton to take up her residence with him in a city hostelry, the reader is shown with unvarnished frankness not only the colourful background of the era and of Restoration London, but Amber's own actions and reactions in a series of "affaires."

Now, with what I think is consummate skill as a tale-teller—historian, we see that Bruce Lord Carlton, his frenzied interlude with Amber over so far as he is concerned, leaves her for his serious business of recouping the family fortunes by going off as a privateer, "with letters of marque," to the West Indies.

Amber, left with a competency from Carlton, could have eked out a mediocre existence, had she cared. Uncaring let Amber to depths of degradation. To marrying an

utterly almy creature whose "aunt" conspired with him to rob her of the capital Bruce Carlton had left her. To finding herself in the Newgate Gaol as a debtor after her first lawful husband, Luke Channel, had decamped with everything of value she possessed.

To becoming a "decoy-duck" for Black Jack Mallard, a hard-bitten highwayman to whom she gives herself to plan her escape—and his own. To living in "Alsatia," that sordid, dank, yet romantic resort of cutthroats between Fleet-street and the Thames.

We go on to see Amber St. Clare forsaking the riotous colours of Restoration London for Tunbridge Wells Spa, where her health, as a 17-year-old of the most robust type, is certainly her last consideration.

Cunning Move

There we see her in one of her most cunning and far-thinking moods. For, having met an elderly City merchant, "one of the richest men in England," she contrives that while on their coach journey back to London he shall eat some poisonous toad-stools instead of mushrooms. And is Amber who nurses him tenderly and devotedly back to health.

Whereafter the merchant, Mr. Samuel Danglefield, marries her, makes her his heiress, and conveniently dies.

Amber now has plenty of money. But position! She is not yet even within the outer fringe of that Court where wealth is an asset possible as an introduction, as a means to an end, but is not in itself a criterion.

So—again with recurrence of Bruce Carlton, who from the West Indies flits in and out of her life—she uses her vast wealth to buy herself a title by marrying an earl with no money.

Promiscuous in her loves; sensuous without being sensual; one might even say of her, "seeking the bubble reputation even in the cannon's mouth," for Amber never feared danger.

A Classic?

Whatever criticism may be levelled at this world-discussed novel, I do think one thing stands out in this lengthy story. It is real, sincere, and compelling. If a classic is that type of work—be it writing, painting, or music—which knows no age and lives through all, then I honestly think that "Forever Amber" is a classic.

But soon readers of the "Sunday Herald" will be able to judge the merits of the book for themselves. This newspaper has bought the exclusive serial rights for Hong Kong and beginning next Sunday the "Sunday Herald" will print a specially condensed version of the famous novel.

J. Marclay-Barr.

Nights Out Are Things Of The Past

Legend has it that Dick Whittington, with his knapsack over his back, tramped to London, worked hard, and made a fortune.

If Dick made the same trip today he would find that working hard didn't get him anywhere beyond providing enough to pay a fantastic rent for a furnished room, buy enough food to live, and settle with his income-tax.

But he might still make a fortune—if his knapsack contained something to sell at an uncontrolled price.

For London today must be the easiest place in the world in which to make money selling luxury goods at sky-high prices.

Conversely, it must also be the easiest place in the world in which to spend money and get nothing for it.

I've reached this conclusion after seeing a street hawker selling roasted chestnuts at the crazy price of three for sixpence.

Crazier still, he had to have an assistant to deal with the long queue patiently lining up to spend their sixpences.

The chestnut queue in a way typifies this city, in which money has long since lost any real value.

While Government controls keep the prices of food and other necessities rigidly pegged, the city's the limit as far as any non-essential luxury or pleasure is concerned.

An illustration of this is that a West End theatre seat costs three times as much as does one person's legal rations for a week.

Salaried workers are the hardest hit by the fantastic prices of entertainment, luxuries and "off the ration" delicacies.

Before the war, the average, middle-class suburban dweller could afford to run a small car, give his wife an occasional night out in the West End, and go off leave for the United Kingdom on an organised cheap continental tour for his holiday.

Nowadays, with second-hand cars selling merrily at twice what they cost new 10 years ago, he thinks wistfully of the day when prices may drop, and takes a bus instead.

Nights out are also things of the far-off, happier days.

Dinner For Two

Cost 47

A friend of mine supplied first-hand evidence of the expense entailed by a night out in the West End.

He rashly promised his wife a dinner, followed by a theatre

LONDON DIARY BY J. V.

and dance, in the way of a little birthday celebration.

One cocktail each before dinner cost eight shillings, plus a two-shilling tip to the bartender (my self-respecting West End bartender would turn up his nose at that).

Dinner consisted of soup, chicken, ice cream and coffee. That, and a bottle of mediocre white wine, set my friend back 45, plus 41 tip.

Tea at the theatre, accounted for a further 22/-.

At this stage, with 49/2/- on the debit side, they called it a night and caught the last bus home.

If they'd gone dancing at a night club it would have cost at least 10/- each for admission and 4/10/- for a bottle of whisky or gin.

Which, added together, means that it costs more to have a night out in the West End than it did to spend a week's holiday in Switzerland before the war.

No Money In

Walking The Beat

Other Londoners with money troubles are policemen.

Accustomed to being described

CARNIVAL

By Dick Turner



"And with this piece goes the company's guarantee to send a man in six months to open all the drawers, even up its legs, and so on."

BARCLAY ON BRIDGE

By Shepard Barclay

"The Authority on Authorities"

THROTTLE THE SQUEEZE

There is always danger that the declarer will, build a squeeze against you or your partner, or both, when you know he has a long string of winners in some suit. If you can see that both of the side suits in the squeeze must be protected by you, or probably both by your partner, or that the declarer has a position for a double squeeze, then you have usually just one chance to foil it. That is to break up communication between the declarer's hand and the dummy by removing the high-card entry from the hand opposite that in which the squeezing card is to be led.

S 10 8 5 2
H J 2
D A 7 5 4
C J 7 3

S A K Q 9
H 6
D K 10 6
C K 9 8 5

S 7 3
H A K Q 10 9 8 5 4
D Q 8
C 10

(Dealer: North. Both sides vulnerable.)
North East South West
Pass Pass 4 H

West collected his spade K and Q, then led the club 6 to the A, whereupon East sent back a second club, which South ruffed with the heart 8. Knowing his squeezes, South led to the heart 3, ruffed the spade 8 high to get East out of spades, then ran his hearts. After the tenth trick, he held the heart 9 and two diamonds, and

dummy the diamond A-7 and spade 10. When the last heart was led, West had to choose between the diamond K-10 and spade A. Either was fatal. He picked the diamond 10, so the spade 10 was discarded from dummy. Then the diamond A dropped the K and the diamond Q got the contract—assuring trick.

West was helpless, but should not have been. East should have protected him, after winning the club 6 with the A. That fourth-best card should have shown East that South might ruff the next club, and that West was in danger of having to protect both spades and diamonds against a squeeze. If that was the case, as it was, the only defense was so hammer the diamond A out of dummy promptly. If East had reasoned thus and returned a diamond to the fourth trick, the squeeze would have been impossible.

Tomorrow's Problem

S Q J 3 5
H J 2
D 10 4 2
C K Q J 6

S A K 10 3
H A Q 10 8
D 9 8
C 5 4

S 8
H K 7 4
D A Q 7 5 3
C A 10 7 2

(Dealer West. East-West vulnerable.)

After the heart 3 wins the first trick, what is perfect play by all concerned on the second trick, with South in 3-No Trumps?

BY THE WAY

By BEACHCOMBER

Those Backless Mackintoshes

The exquisite Schiaparelli, speaking of the new fashions in clothes, is reported to have said: "Nobody will be able to get out of bed before five in the afternoon, as there are practically no dresses designed to wear before that time." So a woman who is seen before five p.m. is hardly worth knowing, one feels actually.

"And high-heeled goloshes with satin ankles."

tain, of the delicious welcome with which New York greeted the Atlantic Queen—all these contributed to austerly-bound Briton's wistfulness.

But there was some quiet satisfaction, too.

Particular satisfaction came from the news that Soviet Foreign Minister, Molotov—the mighty atom whose voice at the conference table makes nations tremble—should be sufficiently humiliated to suffer from the same humdrum as Londoners going round Brighton Bay in the Cutty Sark.

Dancing now threatens to change from a pastime into a craze rivaling speedway racing and football.

Latest innovation in London's pickled dance hall, is the formation of a dancing league in which teams from various dance halls meet in "matches" and are awarded points by experts.

London already has 10 teams with duly-appointed captains, colours and fixture lists.

Next and logical, I suppose, is for pool syndicates to add dancing to dog and football lists, and offer cash prizes for forecasting correct results.

Horse Science

Every day there is more evidence that the human race is going crazy. There is now a suggestion that Newmarket should become a research centre, where racehorses would be bred so scientifically that they would be "certainties."

In other words, a horse-race would be a mere horse-race, with no inducement to bet. All the hurly-burly of the course would disappear with the bookies, and the only thing for the owner of an unconditionally bred horse to do would be to poison the perfect specimens from the research centre. But the breeders would be pulled up short if two certainties happened to get into the same race. That would bring back the bookies and the fun.

Marginal Note

Certain goods are becoming so scarce that there is barely enough for the black market gangs to carry on.

Somewhere In The Butts

So, once more, pleasant-shooting begins, and well it might, for a queerer lot of birds I never saw.

I was about at dawn, and here I am standing ready, with my loader, Marley, my beater, Bradfill, and my dogs, Jingle and Twopenny. I always like a butt to myself, to give my gun free play. Suddenly out of the mist looms a bird, and I fire. But it was only a rook after a bit of sandwich thrown by my loader, Marley, to get my gun loader, Marley, to reload, and my beater, Bradfill, goes off to beat, while the two dogs fight in a corner of the butt.

LONDON SYNAGOGUE BURNED DOWN

Work Of Mystery "National Guard" Society

"Meeting Terror With Terror"

London, Dec. 14. A new organisation in Great Britain, describing itself as the "National Guard," is believed to be responsible for setting fire to a synagogue in the East End of London early today. One of the holy scrolls was burned.

The fire followed a telephone call to a London news agency office by an unknown man who described himself as "a representative of the National Guard," and added that "a synagogue was destroyed by fire in Lea Bridge Road tonight. This is a warning to the terrorists in Palestine that unless their policy against British troops ceases the National Guard will meet terror with greater terror."

Wallace Attacks U.S. Policy

New York, Dec. 14. Henry Wallace, former U.S. Secretary for Commerce, accused American foreign policy of condemning thousands of people to death by famine for "a political purpose" in an article which marks his debut as the editor of the Liberal Weekly, New Republic. He declared that "dangerous drifts towards war have gone so far that all the governments act as if they had a mandate from their people to prepare to win the next war. In the name of security, we are destroying UNRRA and refusing to send food supplies to relieve famine and misery overseas because relieving famine and misery among other people is supposed to raise their ability to fight a war," he added.—Reuter.

TALK POSTPONED

Batavia, Dec. 14. The discussions between the Dutch officials and representatives of the East Indies territories due to begin on Saturday on the island of Bali, concerning the future of the territories in connection with the Dutch-Indonesian agreement have been postponed for several days.

Dr. Hubertus van Mook, the Lieutenant Governor General of the Netherlands East Indies, will leave on Tuesday for Denpasar, on Bali, where the talks are to be held.—Reuter.

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JEWIS CLASH

Jerusalem, Dec. 13. Forty Jews were injured, some of them seriously, in a clash today between members of the Jewish Revisionist Party and the Jewish General Federation of Labour.

Five hundred persons were reported to have been involved in the fighting. The clash occurred at Petah Tigna, 16 kilometres west of Tel-Aviv.—Reuter.

Wolf Man Panic Peasants

Paris, Dec. 13. Peasants of three Normandy villages—Plassis, Grimout and Rowcamp—were tonight watching out behind barricaded doors for the seventh successive night for a maniac they call "The Wolf Man."

With lights out and rifles at the ready they braced themselves for another series of machine-gun attacks by the Wolf Man who, for six successive nights, has been prowling the villages, raking everything in sight with bursts of Tommy-gun fire.

Last night, the Wolf Man stalked the streets of Rowcamp for more than four hours firing into the windows of darkened houses.

Despite an unremitting search by police and posses of armed peasants, the Wolf Man has not yet been clearly seen by his pursuers.

The latest police theory is that he is the type of maniac who suffers from a homicidal urge during fixed hours of the night and is perfectly normal at other times.

He may be joining in the search for himself while sane, and the peasants are watching each other suspiciously.—Reuter.

Doctors Don't Like The Idea

London, Dec. 13. The majority of British doctors do not want to take part in Britain's nationalised health service.

News For Contented Cows—Food!

London, Dec. 14. The Ministry of Agriculture announced today that feedstuffs ration for livestock would be increased as a result of additional purchases made in Argentina and elsewhere overseas.

"With a view to easing the difficulties which farmers had to face owing to reduction in feedstuffs rations made it necessary to impose upon them this winter, Government has taken all possible steps to purchase additional supplies in overseas countries. Certain purchases of cereals, mainly milling offals, were made in Argentina which will effect a further slight improvement in the supplies of feedstuffs available for the remainder of the current winter feeding programme," the announcement said.

"The announcement added that 'some part of these increased supplies will be absorbed by the heavier call upon the ration pool for dairy cows owing to the gratifying increase in milk production in September and October which now seems likely to continue in subsequent months. After consultation with Farmers' Unions, Government decided the remainder of the extra feedstuffs shall be utilised mainly to improve rations for breeding stock.'—United Press.

Germans Bucked By London Visit

Hamburg, Dec. 14. Dr. Franz L. Neumann, Chairman of the Berlin Social Democratic Party, said today that the recent visit to Britain of the German Social Democrats, led by Dr. Karl Schumacher, was "exceedingly successful."

Dr. Neumann said that the delegation had had a hearty reception in Britain, "not only

TORIES ACCUSED OF "DIVIDE AND RULE"

London, Dec. 13. An accusation that the Conservative party was "continuing its traditional policy of divide and rule" was made in the House of Commons today during the resumed debate on India, by Labour member William G. Cove, an examiner who later became president of the British School-Teachers' Union.

Amid cries of "nonsense" from Conservatives and objections from the Labour ranks, Mr. Cove said Britain had encouraged communal differences in her Indian empire.

"The fact of the matter is, we in Britain cannot hold India by power," he said. "We have lost command of the sea and America now has the biggest fleet in the world—in fact the biggest fleet the world has ever seen. The greatest factor in holding the British Empire together was our sea power, but this has slipped from us and we have not the power to hold the empire together on the basis of power politics."

"This drew a rebuke from Mr. A. V. Alexander, Defence Minister designate, who asked Mr. Cove to be 'more careful in his choice of words'."

To another interjection, Mr. Cove said he had not suggested the American Navy constituted a danger to Britain's power in India.

Pure Hypothesis

Mr. A.V. Alexander, who was also a member of the Cabinet Mission to India, acting as spokesman for the Government's scheme in answer to many wildly hurled questions from the Opposition benches, said: "I am certainly not going to be drawn into a statement this afternoon as to exactly what our position is upon decisions which we have not yet taken. We stand upon our scheme in regard to procedure."

"We stand upon our interpretation of the position which we gave last week in our statement of Dec. 6, and we are continuing our efforts at the moment to doing our best to persuade both communities in India to come together and avoid bloodshed and communal strife; to get on with fashioning a free constitution for India. We will, in the light of the scheme of May 16, deal with decisions of the Constituent Assembly appropriately when they have taken their decision."

"I am not going to make replies to hypothetical questions," Mr. Godfrey Nicholson, intervening: "Do I understand the Government accept as a fact that the administration in India is gravely weak and that for some months or years to come it will have a great strain put upon it during the interim period? Is their answer that there is nothing whatever they can do about it?"

Appeal For Tolerance

Mr. Alexander: "That position has been going on for years and years. We are fully conscious of it."

Site Of Trial Of Christ

Jerusalem, Dec. 14. One of the most important discoveries in the 70-year-old history of archaeological exploration in Jerusalem which, after further investigation, may throw new light on the site of Christ's trial, has been made inside the courtyard of the battlemented citadel of the "Tower of David" near the Jaffa Gate in the Old City of Jerusalem.

Excavations which were resumed in the citadel after a wartime lapse of six years, have concentrated on a "wall" buried for more than 2,000 years under the citadel's courtyard.

The wall is believed to be the "first wall of Jerusalem" of the Old Testament. Soundings made 30 feet below the courtyard by experts of the Palestine Department of Antiquities now indicate that the wall is only a later extension.

This theory, if backed up by further investigation, may result in a revision of the boundaries of the First City of Jerusalem.—Reuter.

from the Labour Party but by the population.

"As the first German delegation after the war," he said, "we intended to do away with the distrust prevailing against us and pave the way for an understanding for forthcoming international negotiations."

the danger ourselves and we took consultations, as I have already explained, and got unanimous advice from the India authorities. "I beg all leaders of Indian thought, while thanking them for supporting our general efforts up to date, to go on maintaining tolerance in this country and to develop a greater tolerance in India."

"We have now given them a case on which they can proceed to make their own constitution. Although it is perfectly true that differences on questions of procedure cover a great deal of strife and enmity, the only real difference between this country and India is the difference between Indians themselves on the question of procedure."

"Surely we can beg and plead with them to make a constitution which is free but which allows no damage and no harm to be done to the liberty of the minorities. If they can come to us with a constitution like this, this Government will carry out every word of its pledges to them and recommend the cession of sovereignty to a body set up which provides complete freedom for all communities and all minorities within its ranks."—Reuter.

JUDGE VEXED

San Francisco, Dec. 14. Municipal Judge John McMahon said he had written a letter to Col. M. B. Guillory in Japan, saying, "We will deal with you as you would with any private in your command who spoke like that," unless the Colonel had been "joking" when he termed a \$10 traffic fine "extortion."

The Judge said he received a \$10 cheque from the colonel in payment of a traffic citation against the colonel's wife for going through a stop sign. The said payment was accompanied by a note saying "The fine is considered by me as extortion."—United Press.

France Opposes Plan For Germany

New York, Dec. 14. The French Deputy Foreign Minister, M. Maurice Couve de Murville, in a farewell press conference today served notice that France would vigorously oppose any steps toward a strong centralized Germany which does not look to Berlin, as in the past, but looks to all of Europe.

M. de Murville hinted that France wanted assurance that the unification policies regarding Germany would not prejudice the future political organization of the country and so far had not received such assurances.

Regarding the future German frontier, M. de Murville said France wanted:

Firstly, economic union of the Saar with France.

Secondly, internationalisation of the Ruhr "to work for Europe" instead of "just for Germany" to build up the German military potential.

Thirdly, the left bank of the Rhine was not an "integral part of Germany." "We want a special regime for this area... and anticipate occupation by the French or the Allies of it for a very long time."

Fourthly, he will make his views regarding Germany's eastern boundaries known at the Moscow meeting of the Big Four.

Like American experts on Germany, the French Minister was extremely pessimistic about the length of time it would take to draft the German treaty. He talked in terms of years instead of months, pointing out that 15 months had been required to complete the preliminary treaties for reestablishing European peace.

The press conference was held as American experts said it would probably be spring, 1948, at least before the German treaty was ready for signing.—United Press.

Iran Army In Tabriz

Teheran, Dec. 14. Troops of the Iran Government entered Tabriz and found the pro-Soviet Azerbaijan Government there in a state of collapse and its leader in flight.

An announcement said that the Central Government had taken over effective authority in the capital of the separatist northwest province.

Correspondents, who preceded the Army into Tabriz, said most of the population was in the streets cheering and celebrating with much shooting of firearms.

A mob estimated at 3,000 and identified as Azerbaijan or sympathizers today stormed the Left Wing Tudeh Club, in Teheran, injuring at least 20 Party members and smashing furniture and windows.

The rioting coincided with the announcement that Government troops had reached Tabriz, and the report by the Army Chief of Staff that Premier Jafar Pishevari of the Azerbaijan regime had fled to Russia.

The political aspects of the outbreak of violence were not entirely clear. The rioters were apparently extremists who were disgruntled with the turn affairs had taken.—Associated Press and United Press.

Soviet Protest

Teheran, Dec. 14. Circles in close touch with the Shah stated today that the Soviet Ambassador called on the Shah on Wednesday afternoon and asked him to order the Iranian army to stop their march on Azerbaijan.

The Soviet envoy was quoted as saying: "The Iranian army's march will provoke disturbances which Soviet Russia could not accept without reserve for the security of her borders."

The Shah, who during his conversation with the Soviet Ambassador received news of the 'surrender' of the Tabriz authorities, replied there was no danger of 'disturbances' in Azerbaijan, since Tabriz had welcomed the sending of troops and the civil war had ended.

According to unofficial reports, the Prime Minister is expected to reshuffle his Cabinet tomorrow.

Iranian political circles consider the military part of the Azerbaijan settled, but feel that the diplomatic position is uncertain, especially about relations with Russia.—Reuter.

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Recently, certain newspapers have seen fit to re-print American attacks on Field-Marshal Montgomery, accusing him of failures in his command of Allied troops in the invasion of Europe. In the following article, condensed from Collier's Weekly, the allegations are refuted in their main contentions by Alan Morehead.

Fight Between Monty And Eisenhower Greatly Exaggerated

When, within a month of D-Day, June 6, 1944, British forces were arrested in their forward sweep at Caen and held there for a month till American forces started a break-through at St. Lo, Montgomery's command of the Allied forces in the field came into question.

Two months after D-Day, Eisenhower himself took up the operational direction in the field and Montgomery was relegated to the minor command of the two British armies.

That incident has been made the substance of assertions that "Montgomery failed at Caen." Official documents reveal, however, that the plan by Montgomery in the previous March was overwhelmingly successful.

"My plan was," writes Montgomery, "to draw the main enemy reserves into the Caen sector and keep them there, using the British and Canadian armies for the purpose."

"Having got the main enemy reserves committed to the eastern flank, my plan was to break out on the western flank, using the American armies under General Bradley, and pivoting on Caen."

When Americans broke through St. Lo to race on to Paris, the Seine and eastern France, it was the end. Montgomery had made good his word a hundred times over.

Accepted

The assumption of command in the field by Eisenhower shortly after the break-through must have been bitterly disappointed, but it had been accepted from the first that the Supreme Commander must one day cross over to France and gather up the reins himself.

There was no discourtesy or jealousy in the manner in which he took over operational command. To Eisenhower it seemed that he had no choice.

There were five American armies deployed against two British, and the American generals (let alone Congress and the American public) were

unwilling to continue under Montgomery's command—it was a slur on their own ability.

Moreover, an Allied Headquarters had been created to meet this situation, and Montgomery was not the man who had been nominated by Britain as the second in command. That position had been given to Air Marshal Tedder.

If Montgomery continued to supplant Eisenhower and Tedder, there would be an outcry in the United States and Parliament.

To Montgomery these arguments were not conclusive. He had won a great victory. He had demonstrated a skill which had brought the Allies overwhelming success.

Surely he was entitled to follow up that success. It was dangerous to change horses in midstream.

Insoluble

These two points of view were irreconcilable enough, but something more insoluble intervened. Supreme headquarters and Montgomery were radically opposed on the actual tactics of the campaign, as it should be fought from the Seine onward.

Montgomery believed that the moment had come to throw Germany out of the war with one bold and decisive stroke.

Given some 40 divisions, he was confident that he could make a major thrust along the north coast, enter the Ruhr, and bring Germany to surrender.

Supreme headquarters strongly disagreed, holding that it was unwise to expose a flank hundreds of miles in length, that the thrust could never be maintained, and that it was absolutely necessary to capture first a large supply port on the North Sea. All the armies (now seven) must move up to the Rhine together.

Eisenhower exerted his authority and Montgomery went off obediently to clean up the

deep-water port of Antwerp. No personal animosity remained between them.

Courtiers about the High Command whispered little stories and made the disagreement fester in secret, but Eisenhower and Montgomery remained across their heads and, for the time being, agreed to disagree.

Two Thrusts

Eisenhower assumed field command on September 1. Not one, but two, thrusts were to be directed at Germany—one by Bradley and Patton aimed south of Paris toward the Saar, and the other by Montgomery in the north, through Belgium and Holland, to the lower Rhine.

Montgomery's despatches contained many criticisms of the plan, forecasting a long winter campaign. He urged Eisenhower to appoint a landforce commander to keep up close with the battle, if not him then Bradley.

He said that his 21st Army Group was not strong enough to achieve the objective it had been set.

Three weeks later he was held up at Arnhem. It was early November before the port of Antwerp was cleared.

Meanwhile things had not gone too well; somehow the German route at Falaise had turned into a bitter defence. The armies had come up to the Rhine together and now they were blocked.

All hope of finishing the war before Christmas had vanished, and it was impossible to deny that a great many of the dire things Montgomery had predicted had actually come to pass.

Impatient and restless, he suggested other strategies, but was hotly opposed by General Bradley.

Rivalries Flared

The British Chiefs of Staff on the whole took Montgomery's side. Here, then, was a disagreement running beyond personalities into the sphere of

BRITISH FILMS

BRITAIN BEATS U.S. ON FILMS BUT LOSES ON SALESMANSHIP

Britain has achieved the distinction of having her films declared superior on many counts to those from America at the Cannes International Film Festival.

The first British film ever shown in Buenos Aires, "The Seventh Veil," starring James Mason, has made more money than any film shown there.

The takes have grossed exactly \$30,000, beating the previous record, established by "Gone With The Wind," by \$10,000.

But America has far out-paced Britain in the practical international film field by having film attaches at the United States Embassies on the Continent.

These attaches are direct representatives of the motion picture industry, sent to negotiate film deals with European countries.

News of these negotiations has caused British film magnates to agitate for the same diplomatic representation for British film interests.

The Czechs invented a word

governments.

When, in mid-December, the Germans struck in the Ardennes, splitting the American armies down the centre, and it was suggested that Montgomery should be called in at Supreme Headquarters in Versailles, rivalries flared up.

But Eisenhower decided to place the American First and Ninth Armies in the battle area under Montgomery's command. He assumed command in December 20, cancelled American plans for a counter-attack, and instead formed a defensive line. On New Year's Day the worst was over.

There was a slight flavour of patronage in Montgomery's subsequent references to the part played by Bradley and other American generals. And being human, they did not enjoy the spectacle of Montgomery appearing to come to the rescue.

When he resumed his demands to be placed in permanent control of American forces, feeling leaped into active dislike.

to describe the quality they seek and find in British films.

The word is "civilismus," and it means the sort of poise and culture that comes from being civilised and confident.

The British Film Festival recently concluded in Prague was far more splendid than the earlier festivals afforded to French and Russian films.

The whole Czech Press is enthusiastic about British films, and all the cinemas were booked out for the 16 days of the festival.

Nevertheless, the recently appointed US film attaché at Prague has just helped to negotiate a deal whereby America is to have 60 per cent. of Czech screen space.

Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Rank recently saw a private screening of Howard Hughes' controversial film "The Outlaw," starring Jane Russell.

Rank would not comment on

Miss Russell's obvious attractions.

Mrs. Rank said tactfully: "The acting in the film is very good."

Jane Russell is coming to London for the premiere of "The Outlaw."

As soon as he finishes work on "The Loves of Joanna Godden," Chips Rafferty will return to Australia to play lead in Harry Watt's next Australian-made film.

Plans for the film are not yet definite, but it is possible that it may be based on the story of the Eureka Stockade, with Chips playing Peter Lalor.

Chips' screen career will be divided between Australia and England from now on.

He is under contract to Ealing Studios, and will make other films in England as suitable vehicles are found for him.

Atton Walbrook has been cast as Diaghilev in the Billet film "Red Shoes," which is being made by Michael Powell and Emeric Pressburger.

'Express' Could Not Wait

The London "Daily Express," publishes details of itself to "save the House of Commons the trouble" of obtaining facts through a Royal Commission.

The paper has the world's biggest circulation—more than 3,750,000 copies daily.

The market value of its shares is more than \$5,000,000. Lord Beaverbrook and the staff own three-quarters of the total of the ordinary capital, and news-agents throughout the country own preference shares in small lots.

The company also publishes the "Evening Standard" (circulation 800,000) and the "Sunday Express" (circulation 2,500,000). Revenue for the year ended June 30 last was \$7,200,000 and net profit \$213,000.

Three major expense items are: Staff salaries and wages, \$2,231,000.

Newsagents, \$2,298,000. Paper and ink, \$1,185,000.

The article concludes with a "has an over riding duty to present to the public the exact pic-

ture of events of the day, as free of coloring of individual prejudice and newspaper policy as vigilant journalistic conscience can contrive."

One Bath, 27 Persons

London, Yesterday.

Twenty-seven persons were sharing one bathroom in a house at Kilburn, London.

Seven families lived in the house, which was of 15 rooms, and paid the owner a total weekly rental of £9/1/-.

This was disclosed before the Wiltshire Rent Tribunal, which reduced the rent for one furnished room and a kitchenette from 32/6 to 15/-.

A boy of 16 slept in the kitchenette, in a bed which had part of a steel air-raid shelter for "springs."

Chairman of the Tribunal, Major Morris, said: "Such conditions are a plague-spot on the life of a community. It's a kind of Dante's Inferno."

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A FEW COMPARISONS

Hong Kong H.C.L. Compared With Singapore

Five Dollars For Bottle Of Beer

(By Margaret Bradbury)
The first opening flight of a new Hong Kong, Bangkok, Singapore route which will operate once weekly from here has just been completed by Cathay Pacific Airways. The journey from Hong Kong to Singapore will in future be made in one day, with only a short stop at Bangkok.

In a remodelled luxury "Flagship" airplane, known as a D.C.3, I arrived back in Hong Kong after making the four thousand mile round trip with the Company's first passengers to use the new service. It was a comfortable, well organised flight, with every travelling facility of food and hotel accommodation smoothly organised.

Inside the cream-walled, green-carpeted body of the airplane two young air hostesses looked after the needs of passengers, provided them with light meals, refreshments and cigarettes.

The day and overnight stops made at the Soudan Hotel, Bangkok, and Raffles Hotel, Singapore, enabled me to bring first-hand information and a clear picture of life as it is now in two Eastern cities which have at least one similarity with Hong Kong—they are both recovering from years of Japanese occupation.

Rehabilitation

The rehabilitation programmes of both Bangkok and Singapore are well under way. To any stranger arriving in Singapore today there are not many indications left to show that the military rule of the Rising Sun was enforced there for more than three and a half years.

All Singapore's public utilities are in near to normal working order. The telephone service, which is automatic, connects comparatively all parts of the city and local callers can hear more clearly than Hong Kong subscribers speaking to each other here. Although there is a shortage of telephone instruments in Singapore this cannot be said to be holding up the work of business houses.

The city has never had a breakdown in its water supply and the Japanese never seriously interfered with its system, so there has been no big increase in the malaria rate there. Roadways in Singapore are in excellent condition, although the enemy did little or no repairs and built only a few military byways.

Transport Scarce

Singapore's transport situation is one of the present problems being tackled by the authorities. All buses were removed by the Japanese and have not been returned, but there are now a number of public services being run by new buses which recently arrived there from England. Private transport is scarce and Singapore has a big black market in private automobiles, which can officially be bought only through the City's Priority Board. A transport official told me: "Our black market in cars circles round second hand vehicles which were commandeered by the Japanese and have never been claimed by their rightful owners. But strict attention is paid by the authorities to the purchase of new British and U.S. cars which come under a special allocation scheme."

On the streets of Singapore "tri-shaws" which resemble Hong Kong's "pedi-cars" are plentiful, and there are now well over one thousand rickshaws on the roads. These are mainly drawn by Chinese coolies who charge the equivalent of 60 Hong Kong cents a mile as the minimum fare. I understand from a Colonial Secretariat official in Singapore that all rickshaws are shortly to be abolished.

Railway Losses

Malaya's railways suffered heavily from the Japanese regime. All rolling stock and available railway engines were removed, mainly to Siam. A large consignment of railway engines which have just arrived in Singapore from England are helping to ease the situation but big plans for the reconstruction of the Malayan Railway are envisaged in details of revenue and expenditure by the Government. Its special services next year include eight millions on reconstruction of lines removed by the Japanese, spot renewals of permanent way costing HK\$4,600,000 and HK\$62,932,200 on stores and equipment for the rehabilitation of the Railway.

The big accommodation shortage which exists in Singapore is not due to war damage.

During the occupation the population increased considerably. In 1941 it numbered 770,000.

The total population now is 950,000, made up of 75 per cent Chinese, about 10,000 Europeans, and Malaysians and Indians. House and flat rents are controlled by the authorities, but there is a tea-money racket in Singapore as flourishing as that operating in Hong Kong. Hotel prices range downwards from HK\$40 a day—which includes three meals—and the average hotel price for one night and day is HK\$28 with food provided.

Shopping Tour

A grand tour round the shopping areas in Singapore showed that there are not many shortages. I was told that cloth, which was at one time scarce, is now reaching the city through steadily increasing consignments mainly imported from Britain and the India.

Men's summer suits average HK\$280 each, women's evening dresses HK\$240, and afternoon dresses \$100 or \$140. These are ready made in linen, silk and crepe material and imported from the U.S. and Britain.

Wristlet watch prices in Singapore—average about HK\$170; one carat diamonds HK\$1,400; Leica cameras are on sale at HK\$1,500. Toilet requisites are comparatively cheap—registered makes of British, Australian and U.S. soap tablets sell at 40. Hong Kong cents and there is a glut of Australian cosmetics which arrived there shortly after the liberation and have not yet been cleared off the market.

These are being sold at low prices but U.S. and British "make-up" is on sale at prices more or less level with those in Hong Kong. Finely worked metal face powder-compacts in Singapore cost around the equivalent of \$25. At the toy counter of one department store I saw stuffed dolls priced at HK\$60, teddy bears at \$36. Shoeshops are well filled with suede and leather low heeled styles but there are no modern-fashion British or U.S. shoes. Feet slippers, which are plentiful and locally made, rate at HK\$30. Cigarette lighters of U.S., British and Chinese makes range from HK\$12 to HK\$30.

Cinema Boom

Culturally, Singapore is back to its pre-war state. A member of the city's large Victoria Hall staff told me that weekly orchestral concerts are held and plays are produced every night by the Combined Services Entertainment companies or local amateurs. Members of the public are keen play-goers in Singapore and the hall is regularly well filled.

Cinema proprietors are having a boom. Since the liberation they have made record profits from films which they already had in stock pre-war. Cinema prices are now higher than they have ever been. Cheapest seat in any cinema in Singapore is HK\$2 and the highest HK\$6.

New films are now beginning to be shown as they arrive from Britain and U.S. Just ninety per cent of the films shown are American and there is a ten per cent British quota operating.

Night Life

Night life in Singapore revolves mainly round three large "luna parks," dinner dance restaurants—which provide cabarets—and small low class liquor bars. Non-teetotalers in Singapore have to pay a high price for their whisky and gin night caps, and beer is sold at a fantastic price. Dutch beer is priced at HK\$5 per bottle and locally brewed beer fetches 3 dollars 50 cents Hong Kong money.

News of world affairs and local events comes to the Singapore public through five

MOAN AGAINST FRANCO

Paris, Dec. 13.
The Hungarian Government today officially expressed indignation against what it called new acts of terrorism committed by General Franco's regime in Spain.

In a note handed to the Spanish Republican Government-in-Exile by the Legation here, the Hungarian Government said it considered the recent arrests of Spanish Republicans as a grave new violation of human rights.—Reuter.

English owned newspapers; six Chinese daily papers, two Indian and one Malay newspapers. The highest circulation is maintained by the "Straits Times" which sells 14,000 copies daily. Chinese papers circulate 20,000 copies a day.

Labour of all kinds is expensive in Singapore compared with pre-war. I understand this is mainly due to the rice shortage which forces the rice-eating population to obtain it from the expensive black market. Local girl clerks and office workers receive an average salary of HK\$500 per month.

On the all-important food front, rice, sugar and flour, are the only rationed commodities in Singapore. Food shops there are very well stocked. Within the last few months huge stores of Army and Navy food supplies have been released for sale to the public. Fruit is one of the most expensive "eats" to buy in Singapore. An apple costs 40 Hong Kong cents and an orange 60 Hong Kong cents.

Meat Rations

Owing to an increase in demand for meat, following a shortage which existed until just over a month ago, an unofficial meat rationing scheme does exist among shop keepers. Average price of meat there is HK\$1.40 per pound, but fish is very expensive. Pork is in short supply but this in the main affects the Chinese population only. The European who enjoys his lamb and beef does not notice any shortage.

A Food Office spokesman, in Singapore told me that an increase in the rice ration there was announced this week because shipments from Brazil—which formed part of Malaya's allocation of rice under the International Emergency Food Council—has now begun to come forward. An increase in the sugar ration has also just been made following the arrival of ships containing the balance of Malaya's allocation for this year.

The rice ration will be raised to 1½ catties weekly per person throughout Malaya from December 23rd and will be sold at 32 Hong Kong cents per catty in Singapore and 12 Hong Kong cents per catty in the Union.

This brings up the price in Singapore from 30 Hong Kong cents per catty. Reason for the price increase—which also covers flour and sugar—is because very heavy subsidies have been paid during the last year on providing the public with rations at prices which they have been bought by the authorities. Even at the new prices a subsidy will still be paid.

Black Market

There is at present a big black market in rice in Singapore. It is bought and sold daily at HK\$6 a catty and by racketeers who in some cases resell it at even higher prices.

The individual sugar ration there is to be raised from four ounces to six ounces a week from December 16 and will be sold at 20 Hong Kong cents per catty. From the same date the retail price of flour will be 16 H.K. cents a catty and the individual ration raised from three-quarters of a catty to one catty weekly.

In SIAM—the world's biggest rice producing country which before the war exported more than 100,000 tons a month—rice is also rationed. The Siamese now register at local police stations or specially set up offices, and receive 15 kilograms per head each month. Rice is the only rationed food in Siam.

On the air trip from Hong Kong, passengers bound for Singapore spent eleven hours in Bangkok, and returning passengers about nine hours. After a smooth six hour flight from Hong Kong the aircraft touched down at Dam Ring airport. Speedy organisation by Cathay Pacific representatives saw us

loaded into transport and beginning the 18-mile drive into the centre within half an hour. The long road leading from the airport is surrounded by low lying marshy land and rice fields. A few trees and Buddhist temples can be seen on either side.

In Bangkok

Bangkok city, with its beautifully laid out broad streets and spacious road junctions, state temples, and compounds, shows little sign of war wear or of the many British and U.S. bombing raids carried out during the occupation.

The population which now numbers about 800,000 is made up in the main of 600,000 Chinese and about 800 Europeans. In the centre of the town wealthy residents live in modern styled houses of cement, and blocks of luxury flats. There are many dance halls and cabarets, and Chinese restaurants and nightclubs do a famous night trade.

Bangkok's rehabilitation has mainly been carried out by Britain and the United States. The Siamese State Railways were in extremely bad condition after the occupation.

A great deal of repair work has been carried out by British and Indian Army engineers, and a large number of bridges rebuilt together with the construction of railway ferries.

No Taxis

The transport situation in Bangkok is the despair of the European population. There are no taxis, and the main way of getting round the city without a privately owned car is by pedicab or tricycle. To ride in one of these vehicles costs two people HK\$6. Prices of new tyres or car repairs in Bangkok are very high. One tyre sells at HK\$1,012. New U.S. saloon cars can be bought up to HK\$14,000.

Food prices in Bangkok are interesting from a visitor's point of view. Australian butter sells at HK\$8.50 a pound. Four eggs cost 40 Hong Kong cents, a medium sized chicken HK\$1.60. Danish beer is sold at \$60 per dozen bottles; regulated brands of whisky cost the equivalent of 43 sterling.

Siamese cigarettes are on sale at \$1.60. British cigarettes can only be bought there on the black market and fetch \$10 per tin of fifty.

In comparison, hotel prices in Bangkok are remarkably low. The usual cost in the large sized hotels is \$4 per night for a single room and HK\$6 for a double room.

Siam is a non sterling, non-dollar area and its currency—the Tical—is no use elsewhere. Present exchange rates are 2.52 ticals to one Hong Kong dollar and 40 to \$1 sterling.

The country is now "ruled" by 18-year-old Crown Prince Bhumibol Aduladej—brother of the shot by King Ananda Mahidol who was found dead in his Palace a few months ago.

French Landing In Indo-China

Paris, Dec. 14.
A protest against the landing of French forces at Turane, has been made by Hoang Huu Nam Hoang, the Viet Nam Under-Secretary of State for the Interior in a letter to the French authorities, according to the French News Service report from Hanoi.

The letter described the disembarkation of 700 troops at Turane, as a move "of a hostile character, contrary to the agreements now in force" and "of great gravity at this time."

The French authorities say the landing was necessary to protect the lives and property of French residents "threatened by the concentration of Viet Nam troops estimated to number about 10,000. In the Huo-Turane region."—Reuter.

MAJESTIC

SHOWING TO-DAY
2.30, 5.20, 7.20 & 9.20 P.M.
LOVE! CONQUESTS!
SPECTACLES! All in
Flaming TECHNICOLOR!
Marta Montez
JON HALL • SABU

"WHITE SAVAGE"

IN TECHNICOLOR!
A Universal Picture

QUEEN'S

Air-Conditioned

TO-DAY At 11.30 A.M.
Humphrey BOGART—Ingrid BERGMAN
"CASABLANCA"
AT REDUCED PRICES!
SHOWING TO-DAY at 2.30, 5.15, 7.15 & 9.15 P.M.

HE LENDS HER
HE BORROWS HER...
Colbert AMECHE
Sam Wood's
"Guest Wife"

SHOWING TO-DAY **KING'S** At 2.30, 5.10, 7.15, & 9.15 p.m.

BEST FOOT FORWARD
DIRECT FROM LONG BEACH
STARRING LUGILE BALL
with WILLIAM GAXTON
VIRGINIA WEDDER
TOMMY DIX • HARRY WALKER
JOHN ALFRED • HARRY BROWN
CHARLIE DILLON • JACK JORDAN
ALSO Latest Gau mont British News

SPECIAL MORNING PERFORMANCE!
TO-DAY AT 11.30 A.M. ONLY
Columbia Pictures presents
"COUNTER-ATTACK"
Starring PAUL MUNI MARGUERITE CHAPMAN
LARRY PARKS
AT REDUCED PRICES!

CENTRAL & ALHAMBRA
DAILY AT 2.30 5.15 7.15 9.15 P.M.
SHOWING TO-DAY

BEAUTIFUL LOVE PRIZE OF THE ISLANDS!
ALOMA OF THE SOUTH SEAS
Paramount's music-filled thrill spectacle
in glowing TECHNICOLOR!
Starring DOROTHY LAMOUR
JON HALL
with LYNE OVERMAN
PHILIP REED
KATHERINE DE MILLE
FRITZ LEIBER
DONNA DRAKE
Directed by ALFRED HITCHCOCK

CATHAY Please Note the Change of Time
TO-DAY at 2.30, 5.00, 7.15 & 9.15 p.m.

THE BEST OF "BEST TEN" IN 1945
IN THE MOST REALISTIC TECHNICOLOR SPECTACLE
EVER PHOTOGRAPHED... RECREATING THE MOST
STIRRING AND DRAMATIC EVENTS YET BROUGHT
TO THE SCREEN!

Darryl F. Zanuck's **"WILSON"** In
With Alexander KNOX • Geraldine FITZGERALD
A 20th Century-Fox Picture

TO-DAY AT 12.30 P.M. ONLY
May Victor West • Moore IN **"THE HEAT'S ON"**

ORIENTAL
SHOWING TO-DAY AT 2.30, 5.15, 7.15 & 9.15 P.M.
A THOUSAND AND ONE UPROARIOUS LAUGHS!

IT'S A HAREM-SCAREM RIOT OF SONG AND LAUGHTER!
CROSBY HOPE LAMOUR
ROAD TO MOROCCO
SONG HITS!
SPECIAL MORNING SHOW at 12.00 noon.
Walter Belton "BAD MAN"

LIVE SHOWS **LEE THEATRE** AT
TOWN BOOKING OFFICE
W. BAKING & CO. ALEXANDRA BLVD. CR. FL.
BETWEEN 11.00 A.M. AND 5.00 P.M. DAILY
WANG HAO-KUNG CHIU HSIA
IN
"GONE WITH THE SWALLOW"

GRAND VIOLIN RECITAL
by
Mr. CHAN CHUNG ON
accompanied by
Prof. HARRY ORE
(at the piano)
ROOF GARDEN
HONG KONG HOTEL
Wednesday, 18th Dec.
at 9 p.m.
Bookings: Reception Room,
Hong Kong Hotel.

NOW OPEN!!!
HONGKONG HOTEL
CORNER SHOP
CHOCOLATES de LUXE
CAKES and TEA SPECIALS
Orders Now Taken For
CHRISTMAS CAKES and PUDDINGS.
WEDDING CAKES OUR SPECIALITY.
Visit the
CORNER SHOP
THE HONGKONG & SHANGHAI HOTELS, LTD.

Ideal for X'mas Gifts --

CHY LOONG'S SPECIAL CRYSTALLIZED

GINGER

In Beautiful Tins
1-lb \$8.00
1/2-lb \$5.00

CHINA TEA CO., David House.

THE HONG KONG SUNDAY HERALD

HONG KONG, SUNDAY, DECEMBER 15, 1946.

AMATEURS

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APPLICATION FORM OBTAINABLE AT

FRANCIS WU'S STUDIO GLOUCESTER ARCADE

SPORTS SECTION

Violent Storm Stops Play Australia Scores 27 For One

Sydney, Dec. 14. Thunderstorms interfered so much with cricket here today that play lasted only 93 minutes, during which England and Australia between them scored 63 runs. With two remaining wickets, England added 36 to their overnight total, giving them a score of 255.

Australia could only score 27 for one in their first innings when bad light and rain caused no further play today. When Bedser had bowled one over and Edrich three balls at the beginning of Australia's innings, a violent storm broke over the city and half flooded the cricket ground.

Cricket was resumed later but more interference followed from the weather and when the day's play ended, Australia had scored 27 for the loss of Morris.

Rain turned conditions into England's favour and the wicket was wet when Australia, after three hours delay, were batting.

Edrich and Badser were aggressive, particularly Edrich, who bounced the ball awkwardly just like Miller had done in England's innings.

At 24, England claimed their first success, Edrich bowling left-hander Morris off his pads.

Bradman, worried by a strained left leg, decided not to bat today and Johnson joined Barnes. They carried on in inferior light until the umpires upheld their fifth appeal.

As the game stands, Australia cannot be said to hold any decided advantage.

Series:—

ENGLAND

First Innings

L. Hutton, c Tallon, b Johnson 39

C. Washbrook, b Freer 1

W. J. Edrich, l.b.w., b McCool 71

W. R. Hammond, c Tallon, b McCool 1

D. Compton, c Tallon, b McCool 5

J. T. Ikin, c Hassett, b Johnson 60

W. D. Yardley, c Tallon, b Johnson 25

Peter Smith, l.b.w., b Johnson 4

Evans, b Johnson 5

A. Badser, b Johnson 14

Wright, not out 15

Extras 15

Total 255

BOWLING ANALYSIS

O. M. R. W.

Miller 9 2 24 0

Freer 7 1 25 1

Toshack 7 2 6 0

Tribe 20 3 70 0

Johnson 30 12 42 6

McCool 23 2 73 3

AUSTRALIA

First Innings

Barnes, not out 21

Morris, b Edrich 5

Johnson, not out 1

Extra 0

Total (for 1 wk.) 27

BOWLING ANALYSIS

O. M. R. W.

Bedser 5 3 0 17 0

Edrich 6 1 9 1

—Reuter.

Bedser's Lesson

Sydney, Dec. 14.

Commenting on the meagre

ration of play in the second

day of the Test here, Victor

Richardson, former Australian

Testite, said: "Bedser gave a

lesson to the batsmen who pre-

ceded him and I saw for the

first time that slow bowlers are

having their length dictated."

"Johnson was the first to lose

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the Australian team for a long

time, but the Australian field-

ing looked today.

"Australia's innings was a

chapter of appeals. Before the

44 RM Commando Win 2-Nil

44 R.M. Commando beat Kwong Wah by two goals to nil at Chatham Road yesterday in the Second Division. The Commando team had more of the game

though Kwong Wah did not pack up at any stage and were dangerous to a point.

The Kwong Wah forwards lacked finish and were unable to take advantage of a good half-back line, with Cheung Ka-chun outstanding at pivot.

The left-wing, Chan Shui-on, was a good tackler but shot too wide.

The Commandos were also stronger in the half-back line with Paddon playing a good game. They were not up to the standard of the Chinese team in tackling, and passing, was poor.

Toberty scored both the goals, the first within a couple of minutes of the kick-off the second in the early part of the second half.

Teams were:—
44 R.M. Commando: Thomson; Want, Perry; Black, Paddon; Launder; Bowles, Toberty; Reddish, Ward and Rayner.

Kwong Wah:— Lam Chin-fung; Tong Chuen, Lo Shu-kar; Leung Bing-chuen, Cheung Ka-chun, Ho Ming-fun; Leung Bing-kan, Wan Shui-yung; Wang Kwong-yin, Yeung Boon-tai and Chan Shui-on.

In a friendly hockey match played on Murray Parade ground a team composed of eight A.T.S. and three B.O.R.s defeated a team from H.M. submarine Astute by 3 goals to 1.

Cricket was resumed later but more interference followed from the weather and when the day's play ended, Australia had scored 27 for the loss of Morris.

Rain turned conditions into England's favour and the wicket was wet when Australia, after three hours delay, were batting.

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the Australian team for a long

time, but the Australian field-

ing looked today.

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chapter of appeals. Before the

Navy Draw With KCC

In a low-scoring cricket match at King's Park yesterday Navy drew with the Hong Kong Cricket Club. Lieut. Varley carried his bat for 38 while J. D. Clague took four of Navy's wicket for 18 runs.

Scores were:—

H.K.C.C.
J. E. Richardson, b. Percy 10
T. A. Pearce, l.b.w., b. Warner 2
N. Hart-Baker, l.b.w., b. Warner 2

Warne 9
M. F. L. Haymes, c. Hopwood, b. Warner 8
J. D. Clague, c. & b. Hodges 5
J. Bowles, not out 7
K. J. Attwell, not out 12

Total (for 5 wkts.) 91

R. H. Hughes, K. M. Pate, D. S. Odell and M. Harriman did not bat.

BOWLING ANALYSIS

O. M. R. W.

Briggs 5 0 18 0

Percy 6 1 14 1

Warne 9 2 24 3

Hodges 6 1 15 1

Foster 2 1 4 0

Royal Navy
Lieut. Cole, c. Haymes, b. Pearce 0
A. B. Hopwood, st. Hughes, b. Clague 0
Lieut. Cdr. Thackara, c. Hughes, b. Clague 5
Lieut. Varley, not out 38
Lieut. Cdr. Hodges, st. Hughes, b. Pearce 0
C. P. O. Johnstone, c. Hughes, b. Clague 3
S. A. Foster, c. & b. Clague 6
Lieut. Cdr. Percy, st. Hughes, b. Hart-Baker 10
Extras 6

Total (for 7 wkts.) 68

Lt. Cdr. Briggs, Lt. Edwards and Capt. Warner did not bat.

BOWLING ANALYSIS

O. M. R. W.

Clague 11 4 18 4

Pearce 7 1 28 2

Hart-Baker 4 0 16 1

of Colony XV, the Navy a far superior side in every department of the game beat the Club by a goal, a dropped goal and two tries (15 points) to nil.

After a nice passing movement the ball came out to the left wing, who dodged back through the centre to score between the posts. Thomas registered the extra two points.

After a further pleasing movement when from a good clean hook, the ball passed all the way along the line for Martin to race over on the corner. The try was not added to.

The next score came from a prettily judged dropped goal.

The only score in the second half came from Martin who scored a splendid goal. A steady bout of passing with Parry and Kaye running elusively resulted in him being over on the corner. The Club never looked like scoring, for although their forwards worked hard with Walmsley prominent, their outsiders could not press home the advantage.

After Ford had been brought down outside the penalty area and the subsequent kick had been charged down by Colgate, Civilians deserved their single goal lead at half time although the spectators had little to enthuse over.

The Army obviously meant to put up a far better display in the second half for they attacked vigorously and in a scrimmage from a corner, they did everything except score.

The equalizer came from Ford on the right wing. The left winger sprang out of nowhere to pick up a loose ball and crash the ball home with terrific force.

McDougall took the ball off Humble's foot after the inside forward had beaten three men. Humble and Pitman changed places and the "switch" met with instant success, Ford squaring the ball across the goal for Pitman to give the Army the lead. Humble, obviously a better inside forward than the leader of the attack, nevertheless added the punch that was needed and the Army attack began to work with cohesion for the first time.

Home Football Results

London, Dec. 14. The following were the results of football matches played today:—

First Division
Arsenal 1 Charlton 0
Villa 2 Leeds 1
Blackburn 2 Manchester 1

U. 1
0 M'sbrough 5
1 Stoke C. 4
4 Grimsby 1
2 Sheffield U. 3
1 Chelsea 4
4 Preston N. 4
1 Liverpool 4
5 Wanderers 0

Second Division
Bradford 0 Burnley 1
Bury 1 Coventry 0
Chesterfield 1 Swansea 0
Fulham 0 Notts Forest 1

(Match abandoned second half)

Leicester 2 Newcastle 4
Luton 1 Birmingham 3
Sheff. Wed. 1 Barnsley 1
Millwall 0 Spurs 3
Plymouth 2 Bromwich 1
Wendnesday 0 Southampton 0
Weatham 0 Newport 0

(Match postponed due to fog)

Third Division South
Brighton 5 Mansfield 2
Exeter 3 Bristol R. 2

Third Division North
Accrington 1 Barrow 3
Chester 2 N. Brighton 1
Tranmere 2 Bradford 0
Crewe Alex. 1 Southport 2

Scottish "A" Division
Celtic 3 Clyde 3
Hibernians 6 Hamilton 0
Kilmarnock 2 Rangers 1
Motherwell 0 Moray 1
Partick T. 1 Hearts 2
St. Mirren 3 Queen's Park 2
Third Lanark 1 D. of S. 1

Scottish "B" Division
Albion 1 Stenmuir 1
Aberdeen 1 Arbroath 1
Ayr U. 2 Dundee 0
Dumfries 1 Dumbarton 0
East Fife 3 Cowdenbeath 2
East St. Johnstone 2 Raith R. 0

Irish Regional League
Ballymena 0 Linfield 1
Glenties 0 Cliftonville 1
Derry 1 Distillery 0
Glenferris 0 Coleraine 1

Football Association Cup
2nd ROUND
Barnet 2 Southend 2
Bournemouth 4 Aldershot 2
Darlington 1 Hull C. 2
Gateshead 1 Lancaster C. 0
Halifax 1 Stockport C. 1
Lincoln 1 Wrexham 1
M. Tydd 1 Reading 3
Norwich 4 Q.P. Rangers 4
Notts 2 Winton 1
Oldham A. 1 Doncaster R. 2
Peterborough 1 Northampton 1
Rochdale 6 Hartlepool 1
Rotherham 4 Scunthorpe 3
S. Liverpool 2 Carlisle 3
Walsall 0 Ipswich 3
Watford 1 Port Vale 1

—Reuter.

Barranquilla, Colombia, Dec. 14. Arthur Wint of Jamaica, holder of the British quarter and half-mile championships, won the 400 metres final in the Central American Olympiad yesterday in the record time of 1.00.2 seconds for the 1,500 metres final in the games' record time of four minutes and 7.3/32 seconds. —Reuter.

The friendly cricket game between Navy and Craigengower will be played at Happy Valley today starting at noon.

A mixed doubles tennis tournament on Stonecutters Island, organised by Lt. Atkins R.N. and Mrs. Lynne Bath, was won by Mr. and Mrs. S. White.

A run down the left wing by Ford led to Neale heading into an open net and within another two minutes, Humble, hooked the ball over his head, passed the surprised custodian to register number four.

"Nap Hand"

From one of the now rare attacks by the civilians, Cosano rounded Dear and shot over the bar. Stimulated by this individual effort by Cosano, the whole civilian forward line took place in the next move which took the ball the length of the field and ended with Mullen giving Powell to chance with a hard low shot. Another brilliant centre of Ford was headed over the bar by Neale and then Nicholson shot inches wide. Ford hit the side netting and from his next centre Neale completed a "nap" hand for his side.

CHINA LIGHT & POWER

WAR LOSSES TOTALLED OVER \$5,400,000

War losses totalling nearly five and a half millions were announced at yesterday's first post-war shareholders annual meeting of the China Light & Power Co., Ltd., held in the office of Messrs. David Sassoon & Co., Ltd., Prince Building.

The meeting was presided over by Mr. A. Raymond, Chairman of Directors, who informed shareholders that until the Company could overcome the serious thefts of current going on at present it could not justifiably make any reduction in the present scale of charges.

Opening the meeting, the chairman said in part:—

"The first business of this meeting is to regularise the constitution of your Board of Directors and their acts up to date. The Articles of Association provide that a general meeting be held every year and that two Directors retire. This was impossible of fulfilment during the war period. On resuming business, your Directors decided to carry on and have continued to act in the best interests of the Company as if it had been regularly constituted. I therefore propose that the appointments made by the Board of Directors and persons appointed to act as Directors from the date of the last annual meeting to the date of this meeting be confirmed and ratified."

"The resolution was seconded by Mr. Mok Yuen-ki and carried unanimously. Mr. Raymond said: "It is with deep regret that I have to refer to the loss of two of our Directors, Sir Ely Kadoorie and Mr. J.P. Brans, both of whom passed away within a few days of each other, in February 1944. Their far-seeing vision and belief in the future of Hong Kong played an important part in the development of your Company and of the Colony generally."

"It is also with deep regret that I have to refer to the loss of our Chairman, Sir John A. G. Selous, who was killed in action, died on the 11th of the Prisoner-of-War and Civil Internment Camps. A large number succumbed to brutal treatment at the hands of the occupying Forces. Other losses were due to war strains or natural causes."

"The next report falls under the head of 'material damage to your property.' In common with other businesses, it is a sad and costly experience to have a sudden and complete loss of plant and material."

"After the surrender of the Japanese and the return of the Colony, the power station and the company's administrative offices to take over the salient points of our undertaking. That was on August 29, 1945."

"On arriving at the station they found the Japanese still in possession. In due course they were able to commence work with the Navy, who immediately allocated a limited personnel to maintain order. The Royal Air Force with a full complement of men, without whose invaluable assistance it would have been impossible to maintain even the small but essential supply of current."

"Incidentally, the Japanese had laid a cable across the harbour, connecting our power station at Pok U with that of the Hong Kong Electric Co. Our plant was thus applying lightning and power to the whole Colony. Unfortunately, on the 2nd of September 1945, the cable broke down due to fouling by ships' anchors, and was so badly damaged that it had to be abandoned."

"Coal at that time was unavailable and we had to work the boilers on wood. It was an extraordinary sight to see our power station, which had been in operation since 1929, had to be worked on wood. We burnt as much as 400 tons of wood a day, which, thanks to the efforts of the Royal Air Force and Fuel Control, we were able to obtain."

"The survey of the machinery revealed that our latest 18,000 K.W. Metropolitan Vickers high-pressure turbine had been badly damaged by the demolition squad prior to Japanese taking over the station in December 1941."

"In the old power station two turbines were in a deplorable state due to lack of maintenance. Two were in fair order, but were not used because they had not been operated by the Japanese during the war. The turbines were eventually dismantled and sent to the mainland for repair."

"When the Hong Kong Planning Unit was established in London a few months ago, the end of the hostilities, an order was placed for a duplicate of this set. Subsequently, your board, after careful consideration, confirmed the order going well, we hope to receive the plant within the next few months and have it erected, ready for operation by the first quarter of 1948."

"The boiler plant was also found to have been badly neglected. Four of the main boilers had been operated on water containing a heavy percentage of salt. This had been very badly handled in 1945 the company ordered a new 20,000 K.W. capacity boiler from the International Competition Ltd. Of the parts of this boiler which had arrived in the Colony, some had been damaged by the Japanese and others were so badly neglected that they had deteriorated considerably. Your board has ordered the necessary parts to complete the boiler and which should be in operation early in 1948."

"Pipes, pumps and other parts of machinery were so badly used as to render them practically useless."